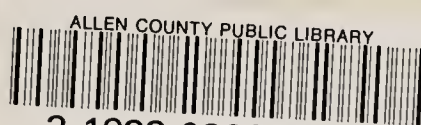




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THE

G A T L I F F   F A M I L Y

Ancestors & Descendants

of

Captain Charles Gatliff

of

Virginia & Kentucky

*Helen J. Black*  
compiled by

Helen J. Black (Mrs. Hal M.)

Wichita, Kansas

1960



copied for  
Genealogical Records Committee  
Eunice Sterling Chapter, DAR  
Miss Hazel D. Howes, Chairman  
1962-1964





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is made

of the help given us by members of the family

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who kindly gave us names and full dates of births  
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and  
Carrie (Gatliff) Evans of Williamsburg  
had collected and compiled into their

HISTORY OF THE GATLIFF FAMILY IN AMERICA

compiled for

Margaret (Philbin) Blaine (Mrs. William J.)

Wichita, Kansas

1960



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# THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## ORIGINS

The exact meaning of the surname of Gatliff is somewhat obscure, although it seems to have originated in Wales, and to have been one of the class known as "place names," arising from the place of residence of the family.

ORIGIN OF WELSH NAMES by Stewart says that the name was originally spelled "Gatlyffe" and gives three definitions:

a. Along the shores of Bristol Channel, touching Wales, the word "gat" is defined as a deep broad channel of the sea, river, etc.; and with the word "lyffe" or "lyff" added, indicates a ledge of rock or a channel with a cliff.

b. In the Ancient Welsh language the word "gat" may be translated into English as "goat"; and the word "lyffe, lyff, liffe, liff" is translated ascliffe or cliff; so by combining the two, gat and lyffe, we have goat-cliff - a cliff inhabited by goats. The proper name "Gatliffe" or "Gatliff" is written in the English language as: Gatliffe or Gatliff.

c. This word was used by ancient Welsh mariners and was synonymous to the English word revenge.

SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, Vol.I by Harrison, gives Gatliff, Gatliff, and Gatliffe, the English meaning being: Dweller of the Goat Cliff. DICTIONARY OF FAMILY NAMES by Smith gives: Gatewood: Dweller in or near the wood frequented by goats, dweller at the entrance to the wood; Gates: one who lived near the gate or gap in a chain of hills.

Although "gat" seems to have slightly different meanings in different parts of the United Kingdom, most of these books on patronymics interpret it as meaning a gateway - a passageway, and emphasize the meaning of continuing through - through the channel, the gateway, the passageway, the cut, gap, cleft, or pathway. And where interpreted to mean "goat", it could mean a gap through the cliff - a pathway through the wood - made or used by goats. Thus, Gatliff would mean a person who lived near a gap or pathway through the cliff.

Gatliff is an ancient name in Wales. It appears as early as 1368 on records of Neath in Glamorganshire:

"Mary, ye daughter of ye John Wycliffe married to ye Thomas Gatlyffe at ye kirche of ye Jonathan Jenkins by he, at Neath on ye 14 day of ye April of ye year Anno Domini 1368". (TOWN RECORDS OF NEATH, WALES, & FILLINGHAM, ENGLAND, by Llewelling, 1846, as quoted in THE GATLIFF FAMILY IN AMERICA by Carrie Evans & Dorothy LeCompte, to whom we are indebted for much of the early history included in this compilation.)





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

### THE IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR

The tradition in the written history of the Gatliff family, handed down from generation to generation, is that the original home of the Gatliffs was in Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wales; and that the immigrant ancestor to America was Thomas Charles Gatliff (Gatlive), a retired English Naval officer.

There are two theories as to just when Thomas Charles Gatliff(Gatlive) may have come to this country. One is as in ENGLISH SAILING MASTERS OF THE 17th CENTURY by Howe:

In the early fall of 1609, Christopher Newport, nominal head of the Colony of Virginia at Jamestown, requisitioned food from England for the starving Virginians. His request was granted and three sailing vessels laden with food and other supplies essential to the comfort of the starving colonists sailed from England under command of Lord De la Warr (Thomas West), with Masters Thomas Charles Gatliff and William Edward Cooke as 2nd and 3rd in command, respectively. This fleet arrived in Jamestown in February, 1610.\*

Thomas West (Lord De la Warr (Delaware)) relieved Christopher Newport as head of the Colony and became the first Governor of the Colony of Virginia. In June 1611, he sailed for England by way of the West Indies to recover his health. .... He never returned to Jamestown though he remained nominal Governor and contributed large sums of money to the enterprise. In 1618, in answer to an urgent request of the colonists, then under Argall's smarting oppression, he sailed again for America, but died on the voyage.

Masters Thomas Charles Gatliff and William Edward Cooke, together with their families, remained in the Colony of Virginia as colonists.#

\*Note: ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA and other authorities checked by this compiler, say that Lord De la Warr(Thomas West) sailed from England about April 1,1610 with three ships, 150 settlers, and supplies, arriving in Jamestown June 10th, in time to intercept the colonists who had embarked for England, and were abandoning the enterprise in Virginia after the "starving winter" of 1609-10. No authority searched by this compiler mentions names of officers with Lord Delaware at this time.

#Note: We have not found the name of Gatliff on any available records of Virginia of this time, although we do find William Gatlett(Geatley) and John Gatlin(Gatlinf) as owners of land in Virginia in 1630, '36 & '38. (CAVALIERS & PIONEERS OF VA.)





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Another theory is that Thomas Charles Gatliff (Gatlive), a retired British Naval officer, came to the "new Country" about the time of William Penn's arrival in Pennsylvania, (about 1690?) and that he was of the Brintworth Hall line of Gatliffs, located at Yorkshire, England. (see also page 97)

But the earliest Gatliff (Gatlive) ancestor of whom we have actual proof, the ancestor with whom records of this family in America begins, is:

1. (Thomas?) CHARLES GATLIFF whom we find living in the Uwchlan(d) Quaker settlement in Chester county, Pennsylvania in 1742, when he wrote his Will. We quote from ABSTRACTS OF WILLS & ADMINISTRATIONS OF CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, Vol. I, 1742-1758, page 216:

WILL of Charles Gatliff of Uwchlam, dated Dec. 12, 1742: Bequest to wife Margaret, plantation Uwchlam, containing 83 & 1/3 acres. To My Son James 1/2 tract of land on which I now live containing 200 acres or more; To oldest Son, Rees, other half of said tract; To daughters Elizabeth & Mary Gatliff all my goods chattels etc.; The exec., son Rees Gatliff. During minority of my son, overseers: Thos. Downing, Sam'l Johns, Sr.; Witnesses: John Riggs, Jonathan Pugh, Henry Allerton. Recorded March 14, 1743.  
Letters of Administration to Thomas Downing.

Apparently all these children of Charles Gatliff of Uwchlam, including the oldest son, Rees, were under age at the time of the death of their father between December 12, 1742, and March 14, 1743 because, as will be noted, Letters of Administration were granted to Thomas Downing, one of the men mentioned in the Will who were to be "overseers" during the minority of the son, Rees.

Children of (Thomas?) Charles Gatliff & Wife Margaret.

2. 1. Rees Gatliff, born 1722 or later, as still a minor in 1743. Continued on page 4.
3. ii. James Gatliff, born 1722 or later. Cont'd on page 5.
- iii. Elizabeth Gatliff, b. Feb. 15, 1728; d. Jan. 4, 1772; mar. Nathan Cadwallader.
- iv. Mary Gatliff, b. Feb. 2, 1731; d. Jan. 5, 1783; married Cadwallader Jones.
- 4? v. Samuel Gatliff (not mentioned in Will, but tradition claims him). Cont'd on page 14.

Data of the two daughters are from RECORDS OF UWCHLAM MONTHLY MEETINGS, Chester County, Pennsylvania, SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, page 591.

End of First Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## SECOND GENERATION

2. REES<sup>2</sup> GATLIFF (Charles<sup>1</sup>) mentioned in the Will of his father, Charles Gatliff of Uwchlam, which was written December 12, 1742, as "My oldest Son", was to inherit 1/2 of the tract of land on which the father then lived, and was to be executor of the father's estate, but, "during minority of my son", an overseer was to be appointed.

Accordingly, when this Will was recorded on March 14, 1743, one of the overseers named in the Will was granted Letters of Administration, indicating that Rees was still a minor at that date. This places the date of his birth as 1722 or later. We do not know where he was born, for we do not know just when his father came to Pennsylvania.

This given name of Rees Gatliff is of especial interest, as it appears in this family for several succeeding generations. It is the English version of the name Rhys, a popular one among the Welsh. It was the name of several ancient independent princes of Wales from the time of Rhys ap Tewdwr (1078-1093) and Rhys Gruffyd (1155-1197), celebrated Welsh heroes well known in ballads and stories of "the Lord Rhys". These were ancestors of the Tudor line of English rulers.

We find Rees (Reece, Reese) Gatliff (Gatles, Gatlive), taxed in Uwchlan(d) township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, from 1765 (earliest tax) through 1781. Widow Gatliff (Gatless) who may have been his mother, was taxed in New London, Chester county in 1771. (PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, 3rd Series)

In ABSTRACTS OF WILLS & ADMINISTRATIONS OF CHESTER COUNTY, Vol. 3, page 156, we find:

WILL of Rees Gatliff of Uwchlam, dated May 6, 1783: to wife Ann, remaining estate; and 6 equal shares to daughters: Mary, Debrumple, Esther, Anna, and Sarah and Elizabeth at 21 years of age; Release: to Thomas Watkins of Virginia, payment of Note held against him. Guardians of children: Thomas Evans, George Thomas and William Melhans(?). Exec.: wife Ann and bro-in-law, Cadwallader Jones. Wit.: Jesse Jones, Mary Jones and John Gregory.

## Children of Rees Gatliff &amp; Wife Ann

- i. Mary Gatliff
- ii. Debrumple Gatliff
- iii. Esther Gatliff
- iv. Anna Gatliff
- v. Sarah Gatliff, born 1762 or later, under 21 in 1783.
- vi. Elizabeth Gatliff " " " " " " " "





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

### SECOND GENERATION - cont'd

3. JAMES<sup>2</sup> GATLIFF (Gatlive) (Charles<sup>1</sup>) mentioned as son by Charles Gatliff of Uwchlam, Pennsylvania, in his Will of December 12, 1742. In this instrument, the land where the father then lived, 200 acres or more, was to be divided between his two sons, James & Rees; Rees being the older was to be the executor. But both sons were under age when the Will was written, as the father made provision for "overseers" during the minority of his son.

Apparently both sons were still minors when this Will was recorded on March 4, 1743, for Letters of Administration were given to one of the "overseers" mentioned in the Will. This would indicate that both sons were born 1722 or later.

According to information sent to us by members of the family, James Gatliff was married to Martha Farris of Virginia in 1740, which would make him very young when married, if born 1722 or later.

We have not seen the authority for the statement of this marriage, but we think it was copied from the old family Bible. If so, we would suggest that there might have been an error made in copying the date. Old handwritten records are very difficult to read, and a 5 could well be mistaken for an 0. It seems more likely that this marriage had taken place in 1745 than in 1740.

We do not have dates of births of the oldest children of this marriage to help us determine its date. But Charles Gatliff who was the second son, it is claimed, declared that he was born in 1748, and in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. (From his deposition, quoted on page 76)

From this statement by the son, Charles, we would conclude that James and Martha (Farris) Gatliff lived in Pennsylvania for some years after their marriage, perhaps on the land James had inherited from his father. But they moved to Virginia, probably during the early 1750's, where we find them on records of Augusta county in 1753 and later.

Augusta county, Virginia, as originally organized in 1745, included all the land from the Blue Ridge mountains westward to the Mississippi river, and from the Great Lakes south to what is now the northern border of Tennessee. Before 1745, it had been a part of Orange county, Virginia.

Although the rich fertile Valley of Virginia between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny mountains had been explored in 1715 by a party of Virginians who came up the James River and





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

over the mountains, its physical features made it more accessible from Pennsylvania than from Virginia, and most of the early immigrants followed the Indian trails southward from Pennsylvania and into Virginia.

As early as 1730, there had been heavy immigration of Scotch-Irish, Welsh and Germans from Pennsylvania, most of whom had settled in the upper valleys of the Shenandoah region. These people brought their religion with them, and as soon as possible established congregations of Scotch Presbyterians, English Quakers and Welsh Baptists.

The Virginians who settled in the Valley were of the Church of England which was the official church of Virginia, but they were slow to establish their religious rule here in the "back-settlements". The Presbyterian Church and the Court House were built in Staunton, county seat of Augusta county, in the same year, 1745, and court records begin that year.

From SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA, Court Records of Augusta County, 1745-1800, edited by Lyman Chalkley, Vol. III, we find that James Gatliff (Gatlive) bought land on the Roanoke in 1753, amount not given, of which he sold 350 acre in 1754: page 329:

1754, 22 Aug.: James Gatlive to James Nealy, 350 a., by deed from James Patton, 22 Nov. 1753; on a branch of Roanoke; corner Archibald Graham. And page 319:

1753, \_\_, \_\_\_\_, James Patton to James Gowthrie; Roanoke; corner Archibald Graham. Teste Wm. Carravan & Neal McNeal.

As these published records were taken from the old original hand written ones which often are misspelled, blurred and faded, and extremely difficult to interpret, this appears to be record of purchase of the land which James Gatlive sold in 1754 with name incorrectly transcribed. The upper branch of the Roanoke, usually called Staunton, rises in the Blue Ridge mountains and flows southeast across Virginia.

This was a wild, sparsely settled frontier country, and remained so until after the Revolutionary War. At first, the Indian natives were more curious than hostile toward the settlers, but during the French and Indian Wars (1753-1765) the French, who claimed the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the Great Lakes area, made allies of the Indians and incited them to violence and attacks against the settlers all along the frontier of the English settlements.

Many little forts were built, and between them, scouts ranged the countryside attempting to guard against surprise attacks. Men hesitated to join an attacking army lest their homes be left unprotected against the constant danger from Indians.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

History of this period is not accurate or detailed, for there were few contemporary writers, but ANNALS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1726-1871, by Waddell, refers to many surprise attacks when settlers were massacred or taken prisoner by the Indians. In 1758 when the Assembly of Virginia passed an Act for Payment of Military Claims, the list of people of Augusta county who had been killed or captured since 1754 filled nearly 22 pages.

In 1753 when George Washington was sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, his workmen were driven away by the French, who finished building the fort and named it Fort DuQuesne. In 1755, Gen. Braddock, with an army of over 1,300 men, attempted to capture Fort DuQuesne from the French and their Indian allies, but suffered an overwhelming defeat in which he, himself, was killed. In 1758 an expedition under Gen. Forbes succeeded in capturing the fort, and its name was changed to Fort Pitt.

In the fall of 1757 most of the inhabitants at Forks of James River (now Lexington) had deserted their plantations because of the enemy Indians. And in the spring of 1758, 60 persons were murdered and 41 captured by Indians at Siebert's Fort. But after the capture of Fort DuQuesne in March of that year, alarms from Indian warfare were considerably lessened.

The following description of the men of Augusta county at this time is quoted from Parkman's CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC:

"The advancing frontiers of American civilization have always nurtured a class of men of striking and peculiar character. The best examples of this character have, perhaps, been found among the settlers of West Virginia and the hardy progeny who have sprung from their generous stock. The Virginia frontiersman was, as occasion called, a farmer, hunter, and warrior by turns. His well-loved rifle was seldom out of his hand; and he never deigned to lay aside the fringed frock, moccasins and Indian leggins which formed the appropriate costume of the forest ranger ....."

Family tradition says that James Gatliff was a Lieutenant in the Virginia Militia and was killed in the French and Indian War at the time of Braddock's Defeat in 1758, and was buried on his plantation a few miles from Roanoke. Braddock's Defeat was in 1755, but history names the period of fighting from 1755 to 1760 as Braddock's War.

We find the name of James Gatliff as a member of the Militia of Augusta County, Virginia, in September, 1758. (VIRGINIA COLONIAL MILITIA by Crozier page 65, which quotes Hening's STATUTES AT LARGE). His rank, names of officers under whom he served or place of service not given by Crozier,





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

but may be given in Henning's STATUTES. More research might be done on this point.

And the date of this service as given by Crozier, seems to conflict with other information found. On a Register of Persons Who Have Either Been Killed, Wounded or Taken Prisoners by the Enemy in Augusta County, and Also of Such Persons As Have Made Their Escape, 1754-1758, we find the following:

1758, March 20th: James Gatlive killed at Roanoke, Joseph and Wm. Love killed, servant maid and child at Roanoke, prisoners.

(From SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA by Chalkley, Vol. II, page 512, which may or may not be the same list mentioned by Waddell in ANNALS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, see preceeding page.)

James Gatlive (Gatliff) died intestate, and on November 16, 1762, an Administrator was appointed for the estate of James Gatlive deceased. We quote from typed, attested copies of documents sent by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Augusta County:

### ESTATE OF JAMES GATLIVE (Gatliff) DECEASED (1st Document)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we Robert Montgomery Samuel McRobert and Thomas Ramsey are held & firmly bound unto James Lockhart, Robt Brackenridge, Wm. Preston and John Page Justices in the Commission of the Peace for Augusta County for and in behalf of the Justices in the said County in the sum of two hundred pounds to be paid to the said Justices and their successors to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each of our and every heir Exec and Admtors jointly and severally firmly by there presents sealed with our seals & dated this 16 day of Novr. 1762.

THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that if the above bound Robert Montgomery Administrator of all the Goods Chattels and Credits of James Gatlive deceased do make or couse to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased which shall come into the hands possession or knowledge of any other person or persons for him and the same so made do Exhibit or couse to be Exhibited into the County Court of Augusta at such time as he shall be thereto required by the said Court and the same Goods Chattels and Credits & all other the Goods Chattels & Credits of the sd. Deceased at the time of his death which at any time after shall come into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him do well and truly administer according to Law and furth-





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

er do make a just and true account of his Actings & doings therein when thereto required by the said Court and all the rest and residue of the said Goods Chattels & Credits which shall be found remaining upon the sd Administrators Account the same being first examined and allowed by their Order of Judgement shall direct pursuant to the laws in that case made and provided and if it shall hereafter appear that any Last Will and Testament was made by the said Deceased and the Executor or Executors therein named do Exhibit the same in the sd Court making request to have it allowed and approved of accordingly if Robt. being thereunto required do render and deliver up his letters of Administration approbation of such Testament being first had and made in the said Court then this obligation to Void otherwise to remain in full force & virtue

Signed and delivered  
in the presence of

Robert Montgomery (L.S.)  
Samuel McRobert (L.S.)  
Thos. Ramsey

At a Court held for Augusta County November 16, 1762.  
Robert Mountgomery with Samuel Roberts & Tho. Ramsey  
his securities acknowledged this their Bond which is ordered to be recorded.

Teste . . . . .

A COPY

/s/ TESTE .Harry.Burnett.Clerk  
of the Circuit Court for  
Augusta County, Virginia.

SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA, Court Records of Augusta County, Virginia, 1745-1800, compiled by Lockwood & D.A.R., Vol.III, ed by Chalkley, pp. 72, 76 & 80, refer to the above, and say also, that an appraisal was made of the estate on 14 January, 1763.

Vol. I, pp. 101, 103 and 113 of the same authority are regarding the same estate and say that on February 15, 1763, Administration of Robert Montgomery in Estate of James Gatlive, deceased, was revoked and given to the widow, Martha. The reason does not appear in this reference.

The following is quoted from same source as 1st Document:

## 2nd Document

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we Martha Gatliff John Smith & George Wilson are held and firmly bound unto James Lockhart Pat Martain John Archer and Archd Alexander Justices in the Commission of the Peace for Augusta County





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

for and in behalf of the Justices of the said County in the sum of L500 to be paid to the said Justices and their successors to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each of us our and every one of us our Heirs Executors & Administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seal and dated this 15 day of February 1763.

THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that if the above named Martha Gatlive Administrator of all the Goods Chattels & Credits of James Gatlive decd. do make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said Decd. which have or shall come to the hands and possession of any other person or persons for her and the same do make do Exhibit or Cause to be Exhibited in the County Court of Augusta at such time as shall be thereto required by the said Court and the same Goods Chattels and Credits and all other the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased at the time of his death which at any time after shall come to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for her do well and truly administer according to law and further do make a just account of her Actings and Doings therein when thereto required by the said Court and all the rest and residue of the said Goods Chattels and Credits which shall be found remaining upon the said Admr'd account the same being first examined and allowed by the Justices of the Court for the time being shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons respectively as the said Justices by their order or judgement shall direct pursuant to the laws in this case made and provided and if it shall hereafter appear that any Last Will & Testament was made by the said Decd. and the Executor or Executors therein named do Exhibit the same in the said Court making Request to have it allowed and approved accordingly if the said Martha being thereunto required do render and deliver up his letters of Administration approbation of such Testament being first had and made in the said Court then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force & virtue.

Sealed & Delivered  
in the presence of

Martha Gatlive (L.S.)  
Jno Smith (L.S.)  
Geo Wilson (L.S.)

At a Court held for Augusta County Feb. 15, 1763.  
Martha Gatlive with John Smith and George Wilson  
her securities acknowledged this their Bond which is  
ordered to be recorded

Teste . . . . .

A COPY

/s/ TESTE .Harry.Burnett.Clerk..





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

On 14 June, 1763, appraisal was made in this estate by John McFerrin and Thos & Pat Shomkey (See Chalkley, Vol.III, pp. 72, 76 & 80, as on previous page)

The next year, on June 22, 1764, a Supoena which had been issued for Martha Gatlive was returned: "No inhabitant". (Page 114, Vol.I of Court Records of Augusta County, ed by Chalkley, as quoted on preceeding page.)

In order to better understand the following records, we should consider the changing county boundary lines in this part of Virginia:

In 1769-70 the southern part of Augusta county became Botetourt county.

In 1772 the southern part of Botetourt became Fincastle, which existed only for a few years.

In 1776-7 Fincastle was divided into three counties: Montgomery, Washington & Kentucky.

In 1778 the western part of Montgomery became Greenbrier which now is in West Virginia.

Under date of 1777 we find the Will of Squire Gatliff of Montgomery county (VIRGINIA WILLS & ADMINISTRATIONS, 1683-1800). This probably is the son of James and Martha Gatliff.

The name of Martha Gatliff appears on Tax Lists of Greenbrier County, Virginia, 1783-1786. And in 1795-96, she sold land in Botetourt county as is shown in the 3rd Document.

These locations all seem to be in the same neighborhood, and may even be the same property, although it is quite possible that the family may have had several different pieces of land. It would be impossible to tell about this unless we had the inventory of the estate of James Gatlive (Gatliff), and unless we had the survey of any and all the land owned by the family. At least we feel sure that they lived in the beautiful valley between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains. (See also land of James Gatliff on page 6. See also Virginia land of Charles Gatliff in his Will, page 85.)

### 3rd Document

re - James Gatlive Deceased & Martha Gatlive, Deceased

To the Honble the Chancellor of the High Court of Chancery holden at Staunton your Orator Henry McDaniel humbly Represents that some time in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five or Six he purchased a piece of land lying in the County of Bottetort of a Certain Martha Gatlive containing \_\_\_\_ Acres as will appear more ful-





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

ly by a Grant made by Commonwealth to the said Martha Bearing Date on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_ which is prayed to be taken as a part of this Bill or Complaint Your Orator further states that at the time of the purchase he gave his obligation to the said Martha, to pay or deliver to her at a certain time four head of cattle, and also to pay to her the sum of five Dollars, all which he had fully complied with in the life time of the said Martha except the sum of \$5 which is a yet unpaid but which he is and always has been ready to pay Your Orator further states that having high confidence in the said Martha he did not demand her obligation for a Title - that sometime after the Delivery of the Cattle, the said Martha died intestate on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_ having however previously to her decease put the Grant of the Comth. And into his hands to procure a deed to be written, that no deed was obtained. Your Orator states that Charles Gatlive Hanna Dailey Wm. Wiley & Hapy his wife Wm. Toney & Leah his wife Thomas Christian & Rebeca his wife, Joseph Goar & Martha his wife Thomas Pine, Nancy Pine, James Pine, Mary Pine & Alexander Pine are the heirs & representatives of the said Martha Gatlive In whom the tittle of the land vested by her death, that some of the said Heirs are Infants under the age of twenty one years & that they all refuse to convey to your Orator Tittle to said land by reason thereof he has been unjustly kept out of the occupation and use of the said land All of which doings are contrary to Law and good concience & only to be redressed in a Court of Equity. To the end therefore that the ?????? & Representatives he now presents this bill particularly on Oath, as if again specially Interrogated That they may be compelled to make and convey to your Orator a good and sufficient tittle In fee Simple with warranty &c or that he may have such other and further relief as shall be considered just & equitable by the Court he prays that the Court Writ of Sup. Chy. Issue &c.

Jno McCampbell  
for Ptff.

A COPY  
/s/ TESTE .Harry.Burnett.Clerk.

(Found also on page 140, Vol. II by Chalkley)

It is noticed that no date is given as to when this Document was filed, but it does show the heirs of Martha Gatliff at that date (unknown) and it shows that Martha did not die until after 1795-6. S, from the proceeding records we can give some approximate dates, and combine with data sent us by the family, which probably was taken from the old Family Bible:





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

3. JAMES<sup>2</sup> GATLIFF (Gatlive) born after 1722, died 1758-63;  
mar. 1740(5?) Martha Farris, who died after 1796.

## Children

1. Squire Gatliff (given by family, probably the Squire Gatliff of Will, 1777, Montgomery Co., Va. Left heirs?)
- 5.ii. CHARLES GATLIFF born May 28, 1748, Philadelphia, Penna.; died May 30, 1838, Whitley Co., Ky. Cont'd on page 15.
- iii. Reese Gatliff (given by family, not mentioned in 3rd Document, probably had died, no heirs mentioned)
- iv. Hoby(Hapy) Gatliff (given by family and mentioned in 3rd Document; mar. Riley(Wiley?) both living after 1796)
- v. Martha Gatliff (given by family; mar. Joseph Goar; both mentioned in 3rd Document; living after 1796)
- vi. Mary Gatliff (given by family) mar. James Pine (Pain) 13 Oct., 1778 (Rcds of Rockbridge Co., Va. as publ. in DAR Mag., May, 1958, p. 511) (Both may have died before 3rd Document as heirs include: Thomas Pine, Nancy Pine, James Pine, Mary Pine and Alexander Pine. One or all may have been children)
- vii. Hannah Gatliff (mar. Dailey, given by family, prob. a widow when 3rd Document written as no husband given)
- viii. Nancy Gatliff, unmarried (given by family, but not included in 3rd Document, probably had died)

This 3rd Document also lists as heirs: Wm. Toney and wife Leah, Thomas Christian and wife Rebecca. Leah and Rebecca are not given by the family as children of James and Martha Gatliff. They may have been daughters of Squire Gatliff deceased. If so, naturally would be heirs of their grandmother, Martha.

Rockbridge county, where we find marriage of Mary Gatliff and James Pain, was taken from Augusta and Botetourt in 1778.

As the name of Gatliff is an uncommon one, we would guess that all persons of the name living in near parts of Virginia were in some way related, even if relationship not known.

Marriage Register of Rev. John Alderson, Jr.,  
first Baptist minister in West Virginia:  
Nov. 5, 1785, Thomas Trimble with Abigail Gatliff,  
Greenbrier County, Virginia  
(as published in THE MONROE COUNTY WATCHMAN,  
published in Union, Monroe Co., West Va., about 1948)

Monroe county (now in West Virginia, which became a state in 1863) was taken from Greenbrier Co., Va., in 1779; Greenbrier had been taken from Montgomery Co. in 1778; Montgomery was taken from Fincastle County in 1776; Fincastle from Botetourt in 1772; and Botetourt from Augusts County in 1769.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## SECOND GENERATION - cont'd

4. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> GATLIFF (Charles<sup>1</sup>) is listed by the family as a brother to James Gatliff (of the second generation), but no Samuel is mentioned in the Will of Charles Gatliff of Uwchlam which was written 12 December, 1742, and recorded 14 March, 1743. If Charles<sup>1</sup> did have a son, Samuel, he may have been born after the Will was written. No date is given by the family for his birth.

The man claimed by the family was a Samuel Gatliff of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who married in 1796, Elizabeth Corbin (Griffin) of Williamsburg, Virginia. She was born in 1779, died in 1853, was a daughter of Col. Samuel Griffin and Betsy (Braxton) and a granddaughter of Hon. Carter Braxton a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

This Samuel Gatliff died in 1806 and was buried in Philadelphia. Tradition says that he left Elizabeth with four daughters. His widow, Elizabeth Corbin (Griffin) Gatliff, married, 2nd, Ferdinand Stuart Campbell, professor of mathematics at William and Mary College, who later inherited estate of the Stewarts of Ascog House in Scotland and assumed the additional name of Stewart.

Between 1796 and 1800, Samuel Gatliff and his wife Elizabeth Corbin (Griffin) had their portraits painted by Gilbert Stewart (Stuart), famous artist of that time. These portraits were inherited by descendants, and the one of Mrs. Samuel Gatliff was bequeathed to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. (COLONIAL FAMILIES OF SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA by Hardy, page 85; and Tyler's QUARTERLY, Vol. )

There was a Samuel Gatliff who may have been, in some way, related to James Gatliff, for mention is made in lawsuit Lloyd vs Montgomery, 1763, that money had been paid to Samuel Gatliff (among others). (SCOTCH-IRISH IN VIRGINIA, from Court Records of Augusta County, Virginia, 1745-1800, Vol. I, p. 344)

We do not have complete text of this lawsuit, but, as Montgomery was the Administrator of the estate of James Gatliff at this time, it seems reasonable to believe that this matter was in settling of that estate. (See page 9)

Miscellaneous data: PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, 3rd Series, Vol. 24, p. 697: Cumberland County Warrants:  
Sam'l Gatliff, 100 a. Mch. 10, 1763.

End of Second Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THIRD GENERATION

5. CHARLES<sup>3</sup> GATLIFF (James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born May 28, 1748 in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and died June 30, 1838 in Whitley county, Kentucky. These dates are from the old Gatliff Family Bible, printed in Belfast, Ireland, by and for James Below and George Grierson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty at the King's Arms ..... in the year 1751. And these dates agree with information given by Charles Gatliff, himself, on October 21, 1833, when he made application for Revolutionary pension. His deposition will be quoted in full on pages 76-80.

On December 31, 1772, probably in Botetourt county, Virginia, he was married to Christiana ("Peggy") McGuire (or McGuire, or Maguire) who was born February 10, 1855, died October 15, 1807, said to have been a daughter of William McGuire of Virginia, a Colonel during the French and Indian War.

After the death of Christiana, Charles Gatliff married, secondly, on June 19, 1807, Rachel Cummins of Knox county, Kentucky, who is said to have been a cousin to his first wife. We have a certified copy of the record of this marriage, sent us by the County Clerk of Knox County, Kentucky, copied from Marriage Book "A", page 47. The presiding minister was James Sullivan. Rachel (Cummins) Gatliff survived her husband.

Charles Gatliff probably spent his early years in Pennsylvania and came to Virginia with his parents and their other children in the early 1750s, where he find the father on records of Augusta county in 1753, '54 and '58. (See pp.6,7,8)

The earliest record we find of Charles Gatliff in Virginia is that he attended Court in Botetourt county in 1770, and again that he served on the Jury in Botetourt county on March 10, 1773. The territory then in Botetourt county had been a part of Augusta county in 1758. (ANNALS OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA by Summers, pp. 83 and 180.)

In 1774, Charles Gatliff acted as an Indian Spy for Fowler's Fort, Culbertson's Bottom, on New River. New River rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains and flows northwest across the Valley, through the Appalachains, across what now is West Virginia, to join the Kanawha River, which empties into the Ohio at Point Pleasant.

During the summer of 1774, the Shawanee, Iowa, Cayagu, Delaware, Wyandotte and Mingoe Indian tribes, living northwest of the Ohio, formed a confederation planning an attack against the whites in Virginia, which had been the home of many of them before they were driven out during the French





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

and Indian Wars. The king of this confederation was Cornstalk, chief of the Shawanees, who had been born in Virginia.

That fall, Lord Dunmore, the British Governor of Virginia commissioned Brig. Gen. Andrew Lewis to raise a force of men in the south, with orders to march to Fort Union (Lewisburg) where he was to meet them with an army he was raising in the north part of the province. Gen. Lewis' Regiment consisted of 8 companies, 400 men, including a company from Botetourt county under Col. Charles Lewis and a "ranging company" of scouts under Capt. John Draper. (ANNALS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY)

But Dunmore was delayed, and when he did not reach Fort Union as expected, Gen. Lewis and his forces continued their march and met and fought the Indians in a very terrible battle at Point Pleasant. In this engagement, the Virginians finally were victorious, but after a great loss of lives. There is historic evidence that Lord Dunmore had planned that the Indians attack and defeat Lewis and his men, thereby weakening the growing dissatisfaction in the southern counties against the British rule. For that reason, this Battle of Point Pleasant is considered the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

After that defeat of the Indians, a treaty was signed with them at Fort Pitt in 1775, and peace reigned for several years in this part of Virginia although the Revolutionary War had begun in the northern part of the United Colonies, with the Battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington. Charles Gatliff mentions this peace and that he was not called into service again until June 2, 1778.

In the summer of 1777, three years after the Battle of the Point, Cornstalk, the brilliant king of the confederation who there had led his army almost to victory, came to the garrison at Point Pleasant with the news that the British were trying to persuade his tribe of Shawnees, over his objections, to join them against the Virginians and to break the treaty signed after the Battle of Point Pleasant. Capt. Arbuckle, at the fort, suspecting treachery, detained Cornstalk and Red Hawk as hostages, and, through a misunderstanding of orders, they were shot.

This murder of Cornstalk aroused his tribe to seek revenge against the Virginians, and that fall an attack was made against the fort, and the soldiers who went out to meet and fight the Indians, fell into an ambush and were killed. The following May of 1778 a larger force of Indians appeared and besieged the fort for a week without making any impression on it.

After this failure, they withdrew, collected the cattle





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proceeded up the Kanawha River toward the Greenbrier settlements, where Col. Andrew Donnelly's, about 20 miles above Meadow River, was the frontier house.

A warning was sent from Fort Pleasant to Donnelly and he at once advised his neighbors, who collected at his house and prepared to defend it. A message was sent then to Capt. John Stewart, the commanding officer at Fort Union (Lewisburg), asking help. Col. Samuel Lewis (a son of Gen. Andrew) was there with Capt. Stewart. They collected all the available men of the neighborhood and marched to the relief of Donnelly with 66 men, taking a direct route and thus avoiding an ambush placed on the road by the Indians. Charles Gatliff was with them at this time.

Meanwhile, the 23 men at Donnelly's had driven off the Indians after some fighting in which a few on both sides had been killed. We quote from TRANS-ALLEGHENY PIONEERS by John P. Hale, 1931:

"Adjoining the yard was a field of well grown rye into which the relief from Ft. Union entered about 2 o'clock" (in the afternoon) "but as the Indians had withdrawn to a distance from the house, no firing was heard. They soon discovered the savages, however, in the field, looking intently towards Donnelly's and it was resolved to pass them. Capt. Stewart and CHARLES GATLIFF fired at them and the whole party rushed into the yard amid a heavy discharge of balls from the savage forces. The people in the Fort, hearing firing in the rear of the house, appeared at the port holes to resist forces attacking from that direction, but quickly realized the cause of the shooting and opened the gates, and all the party led by Stewart and Lewis entered safely."

In HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF VIRGINIA by Henry Howell, published in Charleston, South Carolina, we find the following about Stewart's Memoirs. This is the authority quoted for service of Charles Gatliff on DAR papers of all descendants who joined before 1959:

"In 1778 an attack was made by 200 Indians on Donlay's Fort. There were about 60 persons at the Fort. About 68 men under Col. Sam'l Lewis went to their assistance. They discovered Indians in a rye field looking earnestly at the houses. Mr. Stewart in his Memoirs says: 'Capt. Gatliff and I fired upon them and we saw others running in the rye from where we stood. This ended our war in Greenbrier county with the Indians'."

Greenbrier county, now in West Virginia, was established from the western part of Montgomery in 1778; Montgomery being the northernmost of the three counties into which Fincastle





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was divided in 1776; Fincastle having been the southern part of Botetourt county before 1772; and Botetourt having been the southern part of Augusta before 1769-70.

Capt. John Stewart was one of the few contemporary historians of this period in Virginia history. It is apparent that his Memoirs were written some time after this affair at Donlay's, because Charles Gatliff did not serve as a captain until 1780, and then in Kentucky. The fighting at Donlay's would have been in late May or early June of 1778- we do not have the exact date - and in his deposition of 1833, Gatliff declares that he commenced serving as an Indian spy on June 2, 1778, under an appointment of Capt. John Henderson, commander of Cook's Fort in Greenbrier county. He does not mention the fighting at Donlay's, so, it is suggested that he may have been acting as scout at this time.

Cook's Fort was on Indian creek, a branch of the Greenbrier River, which is a tributary of New River. New River flows into the Kanawha, which empties into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Cook's was one of two frontier forts that had been built within the present boundaries of Monroe county, West Virginia; Monroe having been taken from the south part of Greenbrier in 1779. (Authority: an article by Walter J. Pack of Tulsa, Oklahoma, published in THE MONROE COUNTY WATCHMAN in 1948, at Union, Monroe county, West Virginia.)

This appointment of Charles Gatliff as an Indian spy for Cook's Fort lasted 5 months and 13 days and included 3 tours: one of 10 days with James Fitzpatrick; one of 10 days with Joseph Ellis and William McGuire (probably a relative of his wife); and one of 4 months and 23 days with Matthew Creed.

It is probable that some of the scouting trips made by Charles Gatliff had taken him into the Kentucky country, and that he had met and talked with Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, Benjamin Logan, James Harrod, Simon Kenton and other scouts, hunters, surveyors and frontiersmen who had brought to Virginia many tales of the beautiful and rich country beyond the mountains.

The eastern part of Kentucky had been explored as early as 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker. George Rogers Clark had surveyed along the Ohio River in 1771. James Harrod with 400 associates had traveled down the Ohio to the Mouth of the Kentucky River in 1774, and up that river to establish a settlement at Harrodsburg. Simon Kenton had settled at Mouth of Limestone, and John Hickson (Hingston) on the South Fort of Licking about this time. And Benjamin Logan had built his fort near what is now Stanford, in 1775.

Daniel Boone of North Carolina had explored the country





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in 1767, and returned a couple of years later with John Stewart and other hunters, whom the Indians called "the Long Hunters". In 1775 he attempted to bring his family into Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, but they were attacked by Indians near the Clinch River, and remained in southwest Virginia, where he took charge of three frontier forts.

The region of Kentucky was claimed by England, by Virginia, by the Shawnese Indians on the north and by the Cherokees on the south. Before its ownership could be established, it became known as "the dark and bloody ground".

In the summer of 1774, Col. Richard Henderson of North Carolina bought from the Cherokee Indians all the land between the Ohio, the Kentucky, and the Cumberland rivers; formed the Transylvania Land Company and commissioned Daniel Boone as their agent to blaze a trail through the wilderness via the Cumberland Gap into "Cuntuckey", and to find a suitable place for a town. This town he located on the south side of the Kentucky River and named Boonesborough. To it he brought his family in early September of 1775. The Denton and McGary families came to Harrodsburg a few weeks later; and the Calloway and two other families from Virginia joined the Boones at Boonesborough about this time. These were the first white women to come to Kentucky.

Henderson and Company opened a land office at Boonesborough in 1775, and by December 1st, 56,000 acres of land had been "entered" and deeds given by "The Proprietors of the Colony of Transylvania".

In December 1776, Fincastle county of Virginia was divided into three counties: Montgomery north; Washington south; and the western part of Fincastle became Kentucky county of Virginia. When established as a county, Kentucky was to have its own county court and county militia. John Bowman was appointed Colonel of the Militia and Military Governor of Kentucky; and a land office was to be opened at Harrodsburg.

The first court for the new county was held at Harrodsburg in 1777, and there was a rush of immigrants to obtain the most desirable locations. The title of Henderson and the Transylvania Company was voided by the Government of Virginia although they were granted 200,000 acres, and the rights of all actual settlers who had bought land from them, were confirmed. But there was much confusion and discontent over land rights for many years.

George Rogers Clark had served as a captain in Dunmore's War, and after the peace treaty of 1775, became a surveyor of western lands for the Ohio Company. At the outbreak of the Revolution he perceived the vulnerability of the frontier and





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the necessity of Kentucky having a government with military authority and a militia organized for defence against the British and their Indian allies north of the Ohio. It was largely through his efforts that the separate county of Kentucky was created in 1776-77, and he was put in command of a frontier militia with authority to enlist troops for an aggressive campaign.

During constant Indian attacks in 1777, the land speculators and most of the settlers abandoned their holdings to return to Virginia, and immigration was discouraged for several years. Only three settlements were permanent, and the settlers who remained, were driven into the forts at these places. At Bonnesborough were 22 men, at Harrodsburg were 65, and 15 were at Logan's. This is exclusive of the occasional militia sent out from Virginia. (Part of the old pioneer fort at Harrodsburg had been restored, and is one of the tourist attractions of Kentucky, on Highway 68.)

May of 1778 found Clark at the Falls of Ohio with a force of about 175. Not daunted by the smallness of his army, he launched an expedition into the Illinois country, capturing forts at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi and Vincennes on the Wabash. But the British recovered Vincennes and wintered there. In February of 1779, with a few additional troops from Virginia and a few guides and scouts from Kentucky, carrying two small cannon, he made an arduous forced march through flooded bottom lands in freezing weather to surprise the British and recapture Vincennes. There he waited for more troops promised from Virginia under Col. Montgomery, and from Kentucky under Col. John Bowman, before proceeding further against the British established at Detroit.

Charles Gatliff's services as an Indian spy at Cook's Fort had expired on November 15, 1778, and it seems probable that he came to Kentucky, either as a soldier or settler, soon after that date - perhaps in the spring of 1779.

In his deposition when applying for pension (quoted in full on pages 76-80) he states that in 1779 he served as a volunteer private in two companies: one month in a company commanded by Capt. Ruddle, in which company they erected Ruddle's station; and one month in the company of Capt. Haggan, and served in the expedition commanded by Col. Bowman against the Shawnees on the Little Miami when they had a battle at Chillicothe, lost 10 or 12 men, and "got but one scalp".

In the spring of 1779, Isaac Ruddle was appointed to the command of a company "for the reduction of the Illinois under Col. George Rogers Clark". He raised a company on the Holstein (southwest Virginia), equipped them at his own expense, with the necessary arms, provisions, bags and pack horses and





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marched them to Falls of Ohio, where Clark had built a fort, later called Fort Nelson (Louisville). (Authority: Ruddle's deposition when applying for refund, from PETITIONS OF EARLY INHABITANTS OF KENTUCKY to General Assembly of Virginia, 1769-1792, by Robertson, 1914.)

We have found nothing to show how long Ruddle and this company remained at Falls of Ohio. But historians tell that in April of 1779, Isaac Riddle led a party of men from Logan's - or from Harrodstown (histories differ on this) to build a fort or station at Hinkson's old settlement on the north side of the South Fork of Licking creek, Hinkson having moved to his improvement on the south side of the river. Not long after that, Martin's fort or station was built about 5 miles farther up the bank. These two forts or stations were about half-way between the present locations of Paris and Cynthiana, Kentucky, in the "blue grass" section as it now is called.

In May and June of 1779, Col. John Bowman recruited a force of between 160-300 men, in three companies, one company being from Ruddle's and Martin's stations under Capt. James Haggan. But Bowman, instead of going to the support of Clark as expected, led his army in an unsuccessful attempt to capture the Shawnee villages at Chillicothe and on the Little Miami in what now is Ohio.

The Kentuckians always were more willing to fight against the Shawnees than against the British. Many of them had come to Kentucky to escape the war in the eastern colonies. Some of them even were British sympathizers. And the Shawnees were a constant menace to their homes in Kentucky.

Clark realized that the Indian attacks would not cease until British aid to the Indians should be cut off by the capture of Sandusky and Detroit, the British strongholds in the northwest. If he had received the help expected for his northern campaign of 1779, the war probably would have ended much earlier than it did. But his military strength was not sufficient to push the advantage he had gained, and, leaving a garrison of 150 men at Vincennes, he returned to the fort at Falls of Ohio, which continued to be his base during the remaining years of the Revolution.

Charles Gatliff states that after the unsuccessful expedition to Chillicothe, he returned to Kentucky, and "engaged to hunt game to supply Ruddle's Fort to prevent it braking up" .. and continued until he "decided to build another fort called since Martin's fort ..." and that he "hunted for Martin's for some time ..."

We do not know just when Charles Gatliff brought his family into Kentucky. It may have been in the early spring of





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1779 if he came as a settler instead of as a soldier. Or it may have been sometime during the summer of 1779. Boone's Trace (The Wilderness Road) was improved during that summer, and more immigrants then came into Kentucky. We advance the theory that, living in the southwestern part of Virginia, as we believe they did, it would be more convenient to come to Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap and over Boone's Trace, than to travel northward and then down the Ohio River, as did many of the early immigrants from northern Virginia and from Pennsylvania.

In the fall of 1779 the Commissioners of the District of Kentucky held court in the wilderness (at Cram's station near Harrodsburg) to adjust titles to unpatented lands. Those who had come before 1778 were entitled to 1,000 acres of land if they had "made a crop of corn or resided one year" or if they had built a small cabin and not stayed. Those since January 1, 1778 were entitled to only 400 acres (and that at a stated price), which they thought not enough to support their families, and too small a compensation for their efforts and the dangers they had undergone. This aroused the settlers to make an appeal to the Virginia Assembly. Charles Gatliff was one of the signers of this Petition, October 14, 1779.

We will quote this Petition in full because of the quaint and strong language used, without sacrificing respect due to the General Assembly. Not only does it show, in their own words, the perilous situation of these pioneers but something of their characters and personalities as well. It is found in PETITIONS OF EARLY INHABITANTS OF KENTUCKY to the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769-1792, by Robertson, 1914. Petition No. 8:

"The Petition of the Distressed Inhabitants of the county of Kentucky, Humbly sheweth, That whereas, we your distressed petitioners situate in this remote part exposed to all the Barbarous ravages of inhuman savages whose savage disposition being animated by the rewards of Governor Hamilton has enabled them to hold up a constant war this four years which term has reduced many of us so low that we have scarce cattle amongst us to supply our small Family's and many of us that brought good stocks of both horses and cows now at this juncture have not left so much as one cow for the support of our familys, which to our great disadvantage may plainly appear to every spectator we have thought proper to present you with a just estimate of our losses in settling and defending this extensive country, which we hope will contribute much to the benefit of the common charge, by virtue of the late act of Assembly in opening and establishing a Land Office, though at the same time we your depressed Petitioners many of us will be intirely deprived of the opportunity of getting so much as one hundred acres of land, notwithstanding





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the loss of our properties and so many of our lives which we have expended in defence of this country, except your petitioners get speedy regress by this our petition (this must be the unhappy event) we must lie under the disagreeable necessity of going down the Mississippi to the Spanish protection or becoming tenants to private gentlemen who have men employed at this junction in this country at one hundred pounds per Thousand for running around the land which is too rough a medicine etc. to be digested by any set of people that have suffered as we have, you the Honorable House of Assembly in whom rests our most sacred rights and privileges, justice at this time loudly calls your attention, we the petitioners hope that the extensive distress of our situation will not create a negligence of this nature but rather a curious reflection on our inabilities, we think it expedient to show you the reasons why some of us first settled this country will be deprived of getting amends for our losses and troubles, first

That many of our inhabitants both married and single, have been taken by the Indians and carried to Detroyt others killed and their wives and children left in this destitute situation not being able as yet even to support their indigent families some of which never marked or even chose a piece of land in the country. We your petitioners think four hundred acres too small a compensation, which will be all we have in our powers to procure. Secondly

Those who have settled since the year one thousand seven hundred & seventy seven who have suffered equally as much as they that first settled, who could only loose their all, are now deprived of the Opportunity of securing land except 400 acres and that at state price which is far from many of our capacities to be able to comply with the terms proposed to us by Act of Assembly, by our being reduced so in coming to this country and loosing what we had after we got to it by the Indians. Thirdly

Those who have been in the country before the year one Thousand and seven hundred & seventy eight and only raised a small cabin perhaps never stayed three weeks in the country never lost to the amount of 1 shilling worth yet they are intituled to their choise of one Thousand Acres at State price. If no alteration be made it had been well for us if we had all been such cultivators and never come to settle in the country untill there has been a peace. We have long united on the opening of a Land Office hoping each sufferer to receive some compensation in Land for his loss trouble and risk and we your petitioners are still in hopes that when this your petition comes under your consideration and a mature reflection is cast upon the whole that you will feel that our loss is at this juncture to the great advantage of this state. On a reflection of your justice and mercy we congratulate ourselves that a good cause never suffered in the hands of just men, we cheerfully refer the whole of our grievances to do as





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you in your wisdom may think right, and we your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray & c. "

(names of signers)

"Endorsed on back of Petition: Octr. 14th, 1779"

"Referred to Propositions - Nov. 5th to be heard"

"Reasonable"

The grievences of settlers led to the passage of an Act for the adjustment of titles of claims to unpatented lands under present and former grants previous to establishment of the Commonwealth land office.

"And whereas the great number of people have settled in the country upon the western waters, upon waste and unappropriated lands for which they have been hitherto prevented from suing out patents or obtaining legal titles by the King of Great Britian, proclamations or instructions of government, and the present war having delayed until now the opening of a land office and establishment of any terms for grant lands and it is just that those settling under such circumstances should have some reasonable allowance for the charge and risk they have incurred and that properly so, action should be secured to them. Be it enacted ... "

All bona fide settlers after January 1, 1778, were to be allowed 400 acres even if they had laid off a less amount. Also, they were granted the right to buy an indefinite amount granted by an Act entitled: For the establishing of a land office and ascertaining terms and manner of granting waste and unappropriated lands:

"Be it therefore enacted that any person may acquire title to so much waste land as he or she shall desire to purchase on payment of consideration of 40 Pounds for every 100 acres  
..... " (Henning's STATUTES, Vol.10, pp. 38 & 50)

These Land Laws were well intended. The settlement and pre-emption features were just and liberal, but the neglect of Virginia to provide for a general survey of the country at the expense of government was a defect. Each possessor of a warrant was allowed to locate it where ever he pleased, and was required to survey it at his own cost, but the entry was to be so precise that each subsequent locator might recognize the land already taken and make his entry elsewhere.

To make a good entry required precision and accuracy of description which many of the early surveyors could not be expected to possess. In unskillful hands entries, surveys, and patents often overlapped, and all vague entries were declared null and void. Much sorrow and many lawsuits were the result of these unhappy laws. Their immediate effect was to increase





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immigration.

The winter of 1779-1780 was an unusually severe one in Kentucky. The rivers were blocked with ice for three months. Supplies were scarce and many people died from the cold and the lack of food. But the commissioners continued to adjudicate claims, and intending settlers to purchase land titles.

With the coming of spring, 1790, the establishing of the Land Office at Harrodsburg, there was a great rush of immigrants into Kentucky. They poured through the Cumberland Gap from southwest Virginia and up the Wilderness Road to the open country; or they came down the Ohio River from Pennsylvania to the Mouth of Limestone (Maysville) and southward to the interior. Many boat loads continued on to the Falls of Ohio and settled there (Louisville). The great and absorbing object of everyone was to enter, survey, and obtain patents for the richest land available.

With other settlers, Charles Gatliff located 400 acres for himself. OLD KENTUCKY ENTIRES & DEEDS by Jillson, 1926, Filson Club Publication No. 34, under Jefferson County Entries, 1779-1784, page 34, gives the following:

GATLIFF, Chas., 400-a., Bk. A, p. 124, 6-3-1780, Watercourse  
John Machans

This entry is listed under Jefferson county, although it was not until that fall that Kentucky country was divided into three counties: Jefferson being west of the Kentucky River; Fayette east; and all the southern part of Kentucky being included in Lincoln county. Land records of Jefferson and Lincoln begin in 1779 - those of Fayette in 1782. All are found in the Kentucky Land Office at Frankfort.

As published in the book from which we quoted, there is nothing to show that these 400 acres on which Charles Gatliff made entry, June 3, 1790, were ever surveyed or patented by him. He may have planned to do so - but the plans of many persons were interrupted during events of that summer.

When Charles Gatliff made entry on this 400 care tract of land, June 3, 1780, he with his wife and four children were residents of Martin's station - or fort - of which he had been elected Captain in March of that year. The record of this military service appears as: "Capt. Charles Gatliff's Company of Rangers ordered on duty by John Bowman from 13 of March to the 26 of June 1780". (From photocopy of "Pay Role" I.P.D. 55, received from Virginia State Library, Richmond.) John Machan was Lieutenant under Capt. Gatliff, on this Roll.

In May of 1780, word had reached George Rogers Clark





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that the British and Indians northwest of the Ohio were planning an invasion of Kentucky. Thereupon he and two companions disguised as Indians, made their way to Harrodsburg to organize the county for defence. Finding the land office the center of activity, he ordered it closed, and proceeded to enlist troops from its eager patrons. But the threatened invasion came sooner than he had expected.

"In the summer of 1780, a formidable military force consisting of six hundred Indians and Canadians, under command of Col. Byrd, an officer of the British army, accompanied by six pieces of artillery, made an incursion into Kentucky. The artillery was brought down the Big Miami, and thence up Licking as far as the present town of Falmouth, at the forks of Licking where, with the stores and baggage it was landed, and where Col. Byrd ordered some huts to be constructed, to shelter them from the weather. From this point Col. Byrd took up his line of march for Ruddle's Station, with one thousand men. Such force, accompanied by artillery, was resistless to the stockades of Kentucky which were altogether destitute of ordnance. The approach of the enemy was totally undiscovered by our people until the 22nd of June, 1780, the report of one of the field pieces announced their arrival before the station. This is the more extraordinary, as the British party were twelve days in marching from the Ohio river to Ruddle's station, and had cleared a wagon road the greater part of the way.

"This station had been settled the previous year, on the easterly bank of the south fork of Licking river, three miles below the junction of Hinton and Stoner's branches of the same stream. A summons to surrender at discretion to his British majesty's arms, was immediately made by Col. Byrd- to which demand Captain Ruddle answered that he could not consent to surrender but on certain conditions, one of which was that the prisoners should be under the protection of the British, and not suffered to be prisoners of the Indians. To these terms Col. Byrd consented, and immediately the gates were opened to him.

"No sooner were the gates opened than the Indians rushed into the station and each Indian seized the first person he could lay his hands on and claimed him for his own prisoner. In this way members of every family were separated from each other; the husband from the wife, and the parents from their children. The piercing screams of the children when torn from their mothers - the distracted throes of the mothers when forced from their tender offspring, are indescribable. Ruddle remonstrated with the colonel against the barbarous conduct of the Indians, but to no effect. He confessed that it was out of his power to restrain them, their number being so much greater than that of the troops over which he had control, that he himself was completely in their power.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

"After the people were entirely stripped of all their property and the prisoners divided among their captors, the Indians proposed to Col. Byrd to march and take Martin's station which was about 5 miles from Ruddle's but Col. Byrd was so affected by the conduct of the Indians to the prisoners taken, that he peremptorily refused, unless the chiefs would pledge themselves in behalf of the Indians, that all the prisoners taken should be entirely under his control, and that the Indians should only be entitled to the plunder. Upon these conditions being agrees to by the chiefs, the army marched to Martin's station, and took it without opposition. The Indians divided the spoils among themselves and Col. Byrd took charge of the prisoners.

"The ease with which these two stations were taken, so animated the Indians, that they pressed Col. Byrd to go forward and assist them to take Bryan's station and Lexington. Byrd declined going, and urged as a reason, the improbability of success; and besides, the impossibility of procuring provisions to support the prisoners they already had; also the impracticability of transporting their artillery by land to any part of the Ohio river - therefore the necessity of descending Licking before the waters fell, which might be expected in a very few days.

"Immediately after it was decided to not go forward to Bryan's station, the army commenced their retreat to the forks of Licking where they had left their boats, and with all possible dispatch got their artillery and military stores on board and moved off. At this place the Indians separated from Byrd and took with them the whole of the prisoners taken at Ruddle's station.

"Among the prisoners was Capt. John Hinkston, a brave and experienced woodsman .." (he escaped a couple of nights later) and "arrived at Lexington and brought the first news of that event." (Col. Patterson's fort was at Lexington, Bryan's or Bryant's was 5 miles northeast of Lexington.)

"The Indians not only collected all the horses belonging to Ruddle's and Martin's stations but a great many from Bryan's station and Lexington and with their booty crossed the Ohio river near the mouth of Licking and there dispersed.

"The British descended Licking river to the Ohio, down the Ohio to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up the Miami as far as it was navigable for their boats, where they hid the artillery and marched by land to Detroit. The rains having ceased, the weather being exceedingly hot, the waters fell so low that they were able to ascend the Miami but a short distance by water."

The above is quoted from ANNALS OF KENTUCKY, HISTORICAL SKETCHES, by Lewis Collins, 1874, Vol. II: Harrison County, pp. 327-328-329, which is a revision of an earlier ANNALS OF KENTUCKY written by his father, Richard H. Collins, in 1845.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

And what of Capt Charles Gatliff and his family when Martin's station was captured by Col. Byrd's troops and their Indian allies? He states:

"... I hunted for Martin's fort for sometime. When I was absent the fort was taken by the British and Indians and its inhabitants made prisoners amongst whom was my Wife and four children ..."

Across the Pay Roll of Capt. Charles Gatliff's Company of Rangers is written: "taken Prisoners June the 26th 1780". The names of 32 men appear as members of this company, including those of Thomas and William Maguier, who may have been relatives of the wife of Charles Gatliff - Christiana (McGuire) Gatliff. John Bowman, County Lieutenant, later certified that the duty was performed and that they were taken prisoners.

One can only imagine the consternation of Charles Gatliff when he returned to find the fort in ruins and his family, his company, and all other inhabitants of the fort gone. History tells that 58 persons were captured at Martin's.

Family tradition says that Charles Gatliff hid in a hollow tree and watched the Indians march away with their prisoners - powerless to help them. But Simon Kenton tells it thus:

"Charles Gatliff and myself went on to Ruddle's and Martin's stations and then found them both taken and a number of people lying about killed and scalped. We took Capt. Bird's trail from there on to the South Fork of Licking where Falmouth now stands and when we got there found Capt. Bird had built a block-house and made a stockade fort and Bird and the Indians both had left there. We returned to Harrodsburg ....."

Kenton and other historian say that the Wyandotte Indians, in charge of the renegade Simon Girty, were with Bird, and that McKee joined him on the Miami with 600 Indians. It is presumed that these were Shawnees.

After the capture of Ruddle's and Martin's stations: "Kentucky turned as one man from Bowman to George Rogers Clark and asked him to command them against the Indians".

During July, Col. Clark gathered a force of nearly 1,000 men, State troops from the fort at Louisville, reinforced by all the disposable force of Kentucky, volunteers and those already enlisted; two Divisions or Regiments, under Colonels William Linn and Benjamin Logan.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

This army assembled at Mouth of Licking on August 1st, crossed the Ohio and proceeded to make a swift counter invasion against the Indian towns of central Ohio. Chillicothe they found deserted. After burning it and the corn fields, the Kentuckians pushed on to Piqua on the banks of the Little Miami, reaching there on August 8th. After some fighting the Indians deserted the village, which Clark destroyed; also a large quantity of corn. Another nearby village was also destroyed, and the stores of some British and French Canadian traders at Loramee. On this expedition Clark took with him a 3 pounder gun carried on a pack-horse.

Simon Kenton acted as guide on this expedition according to history, but it neglects to mention that Charles Gatliff, also, was a guide at this time. He had been with Bowman on the expedition to Chillicothe the preceeding year so was acquainted with the trail. He states that after Martin's station was captured:

"I then joined Colo Logan at Bryant's Springs and was appointed a Spy pilot for the Army which marched to Mad river at Pickway" (Piqua). "Had a battle and lossed 18 or 20 men". And again he states: I was appointed an Indian Spy on Clark's expedition".

The Mad River is a tributary of the Great Miami, which it parallels on the west, for some distance, and joins near Dayton, Ohio. The Pickaway Indian village apparently was between Mad River and present day Piqua, Ohio.

Clark's army was not able, at this time, to find and free any of the nearly 350 persons captured by the British and Indians at Ruddle's and Martin's stations. But the Indians were so cowed by the loss and damage they had received that Kentucky was little molested during the rest of the year, although slight raids kept the settlers near the forts.

Charles Gatliff continues: "On our return I received orders from Colo Bowman to take possession and command of Bryant's Fourt (Station) which was likely to brake up, which I kept until sometime in November".

The following incident took place while he was Captain at Byran's(Bryant's) station 5 miles northeast of Lexington:

"In October, 1780, immediately after Edward Boone (Daniel's brother) was killed by Indians on Grassy Lick in the northeast part of Bourbon county, a party of 60 men from five stations, under Capt. Charles Gatliff, with James Ray second in command, went in pursuit, among them Daniel Boone, himself, his son Israel Boone, Jacob Stucker, Peter Sholl,





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Israel Grant, James McIntire, and \_\_\_\_\_ Strode. They passed through the eastern part of Mason county, until the advance traced the Indians across the Ohio river, just below the mouth of Cabin creek. They returned by way of Mayslick (Maysville) and at the lower Blue Licks scattered to their several stations". (From ANNALS OF KENTUCKY, Historical Sketches, by Collins, Vol. II, p. 563.)

Henry Wilson was with them at this time for he testified in a lawsuit of a later date that he traveled down Cooper's Run in the fall of 1780 "with Capt. Charles Gatliff's Company towards Martin's and Ruddle's stations after they were captured by Col. Byrd and the savages". (From KENTUCKY COURT & OTHER RECORDS, compiled by Ardery, Vol. II, pp. 111-112)

We have a photo copy of "A Payrole of Capt. Charles Gatliff's Company of Raingers Ordered on Duty by John Bowman from the 22 of August to the 12 of November". It and the Payroll mentioned on page 27 were obtained from the Virginia State Library in Richmond. The Roll of March 13 to June 26 is titled: "I.P.D. 55, Reg. C 8238"; and that for August 22 to November 12 is: "I.P.D. 198, Reg. C 8238". I.P.D. means Illinois Paymaster Department, according to the librarian in Richmond.

On the first payroll were 32 men who served 105 days each, and the total amount was L 339.10.0. The second payroll gives the names of 80 men serving in the company of Captain Charles Gatliff, with James Ray as Lieutenant. These men did not all serve the same number of days. Most of them served between 17 and 51 days. Charles Gatliff and two others served 83 days. The total amount of the second payroll is L 299.3.4. After the totaling of the amount due, is written:

"I do certify that Capt. Charles Gatliff was on duty agreeable to the fore Mentioned Pay Role, and that the Duty was performed.

John Bowman County Lieutenant

"George McAfee Served five days as a Spy John Wolmore thirty seven Patrick Jurden Thirty seven Charles Forgeson five days and Henry Wilson one day which is to be deducted out of the before mentioned days

John Bowman County Lieutenant

"I also certify that Capt Charles Gatliff & John Finney was sent to the Mouth of Limestone as Spys from the 13 of November to the 29th of the same month and that Duty was performed

John Bowman C.L."

(The above was paid after the end of the war) continuing:





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"Lincoln Co.

August the 11th 1783 The above amt sworn before  
John Edwards Justice of peace for the said County  
John Edwards

"Council Chamber Nov<sup>r</sup> 12th 1783

The Auditors will settle the within  
payroll according to law

Benj Harrison"

On the outside, as folded, appears the following:

"Lincoln, Capt. Charles Gatliff, 2 pay Rolls, 17 Nov<sup>r</sup>  
1783 No 596- Amt. L 299.3.4."

It will be noticed from the above (preceeding page) that Charles Gatliff after serving as a Captain at Bryan's station until November 12, was appointed to act as a spy from November 13 to 29. He tells of this service:

" ... was appointed a Spy by the said Colo Logan to repair to Limestone to ascertain as Well the movement of the Indians & British. A Tour of 20 days ..." "and after returning I resigned all business of the kind ..."

The settlers fared well during this comparatively peaceful fall, although the men were ever on the watch for Indian parties. Crops were good, wild game was plentiful, and domestic cattle fattened in the cane and buffalo-clover. The people all worked together to cultivate their respective lands, returning to the forts before dusk. After supper, there was story telling and dancing. On Sunday the stricter parents taught their children the catechism, but there was no organized church.

That fall, in November of 1780 the Virginia Legislature divided Kentucky county into three counties: Fayette northeast of the Kentucky River, Jefferson west of the Kentucky and north of the Green, and Lincoln all the southern part of Kentucky. Of Fayette, John Todd was Colonel and Daniel Boone Lt. Col. and Thomas Marshall surveyor; of Lincoln, Benj. Logan was Col., Stephen Trigg, Lt. Col., and James Thompson, Surveyor; of Jefferson, John Floyd was Col. Wm. Pope, Lt. Col., and George May surveyor. The three colonels were, also, the justices of the counties.

In December of this year, Gov. Jefferson of Virginia raised Clark to Brigadier General of the State forces, with power to raise troops and to command a Virginia expedition to Detroit, still the British stronghold in the northwest. This force was to consist of the Illinois Battalion, one or two similiar State units, and the militia from Kentucky and other





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frontier counties - 2,000 men in all. The Continental forces were to supply the artillery and munitions. Those from the east were to rendezvous at Pittsburgh. After much delay, 100 men from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania (then part of Virginia) under the county Lieutenant, Col. Archibald Loughrey, left Pittsburgh on August 4, 1781, and started down the Ohio. But they were surprised and attacked by an equal number of Indians under Joseph Brant, and all were killed or captured.

For one reason or another, none of the units reached the Falls of Ohio where they were to meet Clark and the State troops already stationed there, except the Militia of the three newly organized counties of Kentucky. Their full enrollment numbered 760 men; 500 more were needed, and without them an invasion north of the Ohio was not practicable. So it was decided to garrison the Ohio instead of attacking the enemy. Virginia was busy fighting the war in the east and that summer was not able to give as much help as was needed for a full fledged invasion of the northwest.

We know very little of the activities of Charles Gatliff during the years 1781 and 1782. He, himself, is rather vague as to dates. In the spring of 1781 - or 1782 - he is not sure of the year - he went to Virginia with Daniel Boone and Benjamin Logan, who had been elected to the Virginia Legislature. He returned to Kentucky, he thinks in July of that same year.

We would guess that this was in 1781 rather than in 1782 because of not until 1782 surely he would have known more of the progress of the war in Virginia than he seems to have known at this time.

In April of 1781, General Cornwallis of the British army, having conquered Georgia and the Carolinas, decided to invade and conquer Virginia also and to establish himself more securely at a base on the Chesapeake where he could receive reinforcements by water from the northern army. By June he had entered Virginia, and sweeping all before them, his troops had proceeded as far north as Fredericksburg. At Charlottesville, Tarleton's cavalry nearly captured Gov. Jefferson and the Assembly, who had been driven from Richmond where Benedict Arnold and British troops were established.

By August, Cornwallis had reached Yorktown, but with his forces greatly reduced by his fighting march from Carolina. Here he was besieged by Washington and the American forces, reinforced by the French army and fleet, from September 19 to October 17. On that date he sent a letter of capitulation to Washington, and surrendered to him on the 19th. This was the real ending of the war with Britain, although there was subsequent fighting on the frontier.





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News traveled slowly in those days and it was some time before Kentucky learned of Cornwallis' defeat. That fall, so he states, Charles Gatliff "started through the Wilderness to join the Southern Army, but, hearing that Cornwallis was taken at York", he changed his course and went instead to Greenbrier county, his former home, where he stayed until 1783. This explains why he missed the fighting that took place in Kentucky in 1782 - the worst year of the war, there.

In the spring of 1782 the Indians renewed their forays into Kentucky and the people were confined closely to their stockaded forts, from which small bands of riflemen sallied forth to patrol the country. An armed row-boat patrolled the shores of the Ohio all along the frontier of Kentucky. But the harassment from the marauding parties continued.

"On the 19th of March, 1782, an Indian raft without anyone in it, was seen floating down the Kentucky river, past Boonesborough- and indication that Indians were crossing the river above to get to the rear of the unprotected settlements. This information was promptly sent to Capt. James Estill at his station 15 miles south of Boonesborough and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles southwest of where Richmond is now; and also to Col. Benj. Logan, the commanding officer of the region, at St. Asaph's (Logan's station) one mile from where Stanford is now. The latter dispatched 15 men to Capt. Estill, with orders to increase his force by 25 more, and to reconnoiter the country northward and eastward. Without discovering any Indian signs they reached the Kentucky river a few miles below Station Camp creek.

"On the day after they had left Estill's station a body of Indians appeared there at dawn, killed and scalped Miss Innes, a daughter of Capt. Innes, ... and captured Monk, a slave of Capt. Estill. From the latter they obtained a plausible but highly exaggerated account of the strength of the station and the number of fighting men in it - which so alarmed them that they beat a hasty retreat. The women in the fort - all the men except one who was sick, had gone with Capt. Estill - dispatched two boys to take the trail of the men and inform them of the sad news at the station. The boys came up with them the morning of the 21st ..... Pursuit was resolved on at once.

"Of the 40 men, 5 who had left families within the fort, unwilling longer to trust them in so unprotected a state, returned to the fort. The remainder crossed the river, struck the Indian trail and pushed vigorously onward - encamping that night near the Little Mountain, present site of Mount Sterling. Early next morning, leaving behind them 10 men whose horses were too jaded to go further, the remaining 25 again pressed forward.

"The company had not gone far before they observed from





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their tracks that the Indians were not far ahead. They then marched in four lines until about an hour before sunset, when 6 Indians were discovered, a little way off, preparing rations from the body of a buffalo. Capt. Estill fired his gun with effect, and the Indians fled. David Cook, in his ardor, got some distance ahead of the others, and seeing an Indian halt, shot and killed two with one shot ...

"The Indians were indisposed to fight, and were making off, until their leader fell, too badly wounded to retreat with them ..... To the true son of the forest there is no rallying cry like that from a wounded leader. He ordered them to come back and fight like men. Dragging his body behind a bush from where he sat upright and could watch and direct his braves, his voice rang out in tones of command that had never yet brooked disobedience. Three Indians had fallen before they returned a shot; but when it began, the work was deadly .....

"The two sides were evenly matched ..... the firing was deliberate and deadly ..... (Capt. Estill was among those killed). "When both leaders were still in death the contest subsided. The whites abandoned their 7 dead, and carried their 3 wounded for 40 miles back to Estill's station. The battle was a 'draw' but as the Indians were left in possession of the ground it became known as 'Estill's Defeat', or the 'Battle of Small Mountain', which was 2 miles distant, and is now called Mount Sterling.

"It was ascertained from the slave Monk, who escaped from them, that the Indians, who were Wyandottes, had 17 killed and 2 others wounded; and this report was confirmed later by MRS. GATLIFF, THEN A PRISONER AMONG THEM. Indeed a tradition from the Wyandotte towns after the peace says that but one of their warriors in this battle ever returned to the nation!" (From ANNALS OF KENTUCKY by Collins, Vol.II; Historical Sketches, Montgomery County, pp. 634-636.)

This is a surprise to find that Mrs. Gatliff was a prisoner of the Wyandottes, for those captured at Martin's station were to have been prisoners of the British, not of the Indians. Family tradition says that the wife of Charles Gatliff was freed at the time of the Battle of Mount Sterling, but this is disproved by her statement in the preceeding quote. It is possible that she may have been the prisoner of one of the warriors killed at this time, and if so, would have been freed, in a way, by his death. When she was reunited with her husband a couple of years later, she brought with her, her half-Indian child.

"The Wyandots were the bravest of all the Indian tribes, the most dangerous in battle and the most merciful in victory, rarely torturing their prisoners; the backwoodsmen respected them for their prowess more than they did any o-





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ther tribe, and if captures, esteemed themselves fortunate to fall into Wyandot hands". (From WINNING OF THE WEST by Theodore Roosevelt, Vol. II, p. 166.)

No location has been given for the Wyandotte village where Mrs. Gatliff was held as a prisoner, but, in the above mentioned book, page 190, the author states that the Sandusky Indians were largely Wyandotts, Shawnees and Delawares.

The Indians continued to harass the borders, and a little later that spring, Capt. Holder and 17 men met, and were defeated by Indians near the Upper Blue Licks. These Indians, having seen Clark's ginboat, which had been sent to the Mouth of Licking, started a rumor that the Kentuckians were planning to attack the Shawnee towns.

Following this, Majors Caldwell and Andrew McKee, from Detroit, with a party of Canadian rangers, and about 300 Huron and Lake Indians, including Wyandots under the white renegade, Simon Girty, crossed the Ohio and marched into Kentucky to attack the small forts of Fayette county, which was the most exposed part of Kentucky.

Byran's station, a few miles north of Lexington, was the northernmost of the stockades, and also the largest. Between 40 and 50 men, with their families, lived here. On the morning of August 15, a few Indian spies were discovered lurking in the cornfields, so those in the fort were warned and able to resist the first attack, and runners slipped out of the fort and sped to Lexington and the other forts of Fayette county for help. A few men from Lexington got to the fort and helped in its defence. Making no impression on the fort after a two day seige, and knowing that help was on the way from the other forts, the Indians and British withdrew on the forenoon of the 17th.

The men of Lexington, McConnell's and McGee's stations rallied under John Todd, County Lieutenant of Fayette county; Daniel Boone led a party from his new station; troops came also from south of the Kentucky River, from Harrodsburg under Lt. Col. Trigg and Majors McGarry and Harlan. These brought word that Col. Logan, their County Lieutenant, was raising the entire force of Lincoln county and would follow in a couple of days.

The Indians, in their unhurried retreat, had followed the old buffalo trail to the Lower Blue Licks, crossed the river and acmped over night. When the horsemen reached this camping ground that evening, and examination of the campfires showed that the backwoodsmen were outnumbered two to one. Nevertheless, they continued the pursuit and overtook the





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savages the morning of August 19th at the Blue Licks.

Here they halted and held a short council. The more experienced fighters, Boone, Todd and Trigg, strongly advising them to wait for the troops under Logan to reach them before making an attack. But the hot-headed Major Hugh McGarry spurred his horse into the stream, raising the thrilling warcry, waving his hat over his head and calling on all who were not cowards to follow him. Instantly all plunged in after him and crossed the shallow ford in confusion. Boone and Todd could only follow and try to organize them for battle, and to try to bring them with honor through the disaster into which their impetuousness had led them.

The battle went badly for the Kentuckians from the beginning. The superior number of the British and Indians made it possible for them to outflank the smaller army, and soon most of their leaders were killed and the survivors madly retreated and crossed at the ford, closely pursued by the Indians. Retreating in small groups or singly through the forest, most of these escaped without further loss. Daniel Boone was among those who escaped. In his official report, he said that the Kentuckians had 70 killed including Col. Todd and Lt. Col. Trigg; 7 were captured and 12 of the survivors were badly injured.

About one tenth of the fighting population of Kentucky were lost in this disaster. In all the little fortified villages north of the Kentucky River, and all those along its southern bank, there was great mourning, for there was no one who had not lost a dear friend or loved one.

In a day or two, Logan arrived at the scene of the battle with 400 men from south of the Kentucky, tall Simon Kenton marching at the head of the troops as captain of a company. They buried the bodies of the slain on the battlefield in long trenches and heaped stones and logs over the graves.

This Battle of the Blue Licks has gone down in history as one of the worst battles, and the last one, of the Revolution. Kentucky has preserved the battlefield in a 37 acre State Park where a tall granite shaft records the names of all those slain in the battle. It can be reached on Highway 68, and is about half way between Maysville and Paris.

Indian raids continued throughout the early fall months, and the county officials sent long petitions to the Virginia Legislature complaining that the troops at the Falls were of no assistance in checking the raids of the Indians.

At last Clark took heed of these repeated disasters and in November organized a force to invade the country north of





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the Ohio. He had no difficulty in getting men and supplies for this invasion. One division gathered at Falls of Ohio under Col. John Floyd, and another under Col. Benjamin Logan met at Bryan's station. These two divisions rendezvoused at Mouth of Licking, where Clark took command.

After crossing the Ohio, these 1,050 mounted riflemen struck off northward through the forest to attack the Indian towns on the Miami. Their advance was discovered and the towns deserted by the time the troops reached them. The cabins were burned by Clark, with a large state of corn and provisions. Logan proceeded to the head of the Miami and burned the stores of British traders. They took 10 scalps and 7 prisoners and regained 2 captives. (HISTORY OF PIONEER KENTUCKY by Cotterill, and WINNING OF THE WEST by Roosevelt.)

The names of the recovered captives are not given. But, no doubt, from them and from the prisoners taken, information was obtained about those captured at Ruddle's and Martin's stations two years earlier.

"Most of the prisoners captured at Martin's and Ruddle's were not released for four years and two months, and several of them never returned but continued to live among the Indians. From depositions of several of them, and from other sources, it is learned that the Indians, when on their way to besiege Bryant's station on August 14, 1782, in which they failed, and in the disastrous battle of the Blue Licks on the 19th of the month, Nicholas Hart and several of the prisoners were forced to come with them - thus making them witnesses of the perils and suffering of their friends, without the power to help them." (From ANNALS OF KENTUCKY, HISTORICAL SKETCHES, Harrison County, by Collins, p. 327.)

Charles Gatliff stated that he "served in all the campaigns ever raised in Kentucky except Clark's in 1782 after the Blue Licks". He tells that he was in Virginia at this time.

As the result of this expedition, Kentucky was never again threatened by a serious Indian invasion, although raids by small parties of savages continued for 10 more years, even after the ending of the Revolution.

Preliminary Articles of Peace with Britian were signed on November 30, 1782, and the news reached the back countries by the next spring. Most of the Indian tribes concluded at least a nominal peace and liberated over 200 prisoners, although nearly as many more were retained. Probably the Gatliff family and also the Ruddle family, were freed at this time.

There has been much speculation as to how and when the





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wife of Charles Gatliff was liberated. One theory is that she was freed at the time of the battle of Mt. Sterling (see page 33). One is that Boone and Gatliff liberated her on one of their raids against the Indian towns. And another is that a white man brought news of her, and that she was ransomed by her husband. But, Charles Gatliff himself says, simply:

"In 1783 I met my family below Staunton who had been taken prisoners from the Martins station in Kentucky, and with them returned to Kentucky in the Month of May."

The four Gatliff children who were prisoners with their mother for over two years were: Speed age 6; James 5; Cornelius 3; and Reece  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (ages when captured). Tradition says there was a baby who died from lack of milk. The name of the half-Indian boy brought back with them is not given.

With the coming of peace, immigration into Kentucky grew by ever increasing numbers. So many immigrants poured through the Cumberland Gap and up Boone's Wilderness Road, that often it was difficult to find enough suitable camping places with sufficient feed for the horses. And an even greater number came down the Ohio River, landing at Mayslick or Louisville.

Most of these new settlers were anxious to obtain land for their own use, or for speculating in land values. Land claims began to clash and much litigation followed. In March of 1783, an improvement was made in the judiciary system when the three counties Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln, were formed into the Kentucky District and a court of criminal as well as civil jurisdiction established. The first session of the new court was held at Harrodsburg, and during that summer a log courthouse and jail were built at what is now Danville.

We do not know just where Charles Gatliff and his family lived in Kentucky immediately upon their return in May, 1783. They may have lived in one of the little fortified villages, or they may have lived on the land on Machan's creek, on which he had made entry, June 3, 1780. We have not been able to locate Machan's creek in any records available to us for research. And we are not sure that this land was ever surveyed to Charles Gatliff. We might guess that this location was near to Martin's station where he was living in June of 1780, even though it is a Jefferson county entry.

As it was not until fall of 1780 that Kentucky was divided into Jefferson (west of the Kentucky River); Fayette (east of the Kentucky River); and Lincoln (all of the southern part of what had been Kentucky county of Virginia); and as records of Fayette do not begin until 1782, while those of Jefferson and Lincoln begin in 1779, it is quite possible





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that some of the early land entries made east of the Kentucky River before 1782, were recorded with Jefferson entries, and than later, when surveyed were recorded as of Fayette county.

We will quote from OLD KENTUCKY ENTRIES & DEEDS, Index to the Earliest Land Entries, etc. of Kentucky, by Jillson, 1926 (Filson Club Publication No. 34):

## Jefferson Entries, 1779-1785

Entree	A.	Bk.p.	EntryDate	Watercourse
GATLIFF, Charles	400	A, 124	6-3-1780	#John Machans (p.209)
Machan, John	400	A, 12	2-5-1780	Hingston cr
Hingston, John	400	A, 124	6-3-1780	His settlement
" "	"	" "	"	" "
" "	"	" "	"	" "
" "	"	149	6-24-1780	*S.Fk.Licking (see below)
Ruddle, John	400	A, 103	5-27-1780	S.Fk.Licking
" "	500	" "	"	Licking
" James	500	A, 103	5-27-1780	Licking

Remembering that Ruddle's station was built in 1779, on the north(or east) side of the South Fork of Licking, at Hinkston's old Settlement, Hinkston having moved to the other side of the river; and that Charles Gatliff and John Machan were at Martin's station a few miles farther "up the bank", it is seems to us that the Entires, above, may be for some of the land as surveyed and recorded below, in Fayette county:

## Virginia Land Grants, 1782-1792

Grantee	A.	Bk.p.	SurveyDate	County	Watercourse (p.54)
GATLIFF, Charles	400	3, 157	9-4-1783	Fayette	#Hinkstons Mill cr/
Hinkson, Jno	600	1, 319	6-14-1784	"	S.Fk.Licking
" "	400	1, 320	6-15-1784	"	none
" John	2,000	2, 423	4-10-1783	"	Woods Run
" "	1,000	6, 103	1-25-1783	"	none
" "	400	6, 115	1- 5-1783	"	*S.Fk.Licking (above)
" "	1,000	6, 572	3- 1-1785	"	Mill cr.
Ruddle, Isaac	1,000	1, 448	12-25-1783	"	none
" "	1,000	2, 280	6- 7-1784	"	Elkhorn cr.
" "	2,000	2, 282	12-27-1784	"	S.Fk.Licking
Ruddle, Isaac	400	10, 21	12-25-1783	"	Licking
Ruddle, James	400	2, 299	12-20-1783	"	Licking

These Grants are quoted from THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS, Index to All Land Grants Recorded at the State Land Office, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1782-1924, by Jillson, 1925 (Filson Club Publication No. 33)

But the earliest Entry made by Charles Gatliff after he





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returned to Kentucky in May, 1783, is (quoting from OLD KENTUCKY ENTRIES & DEEDS by Jillson, Filson Club Publication 34)

Fayette Entries, 1782-1794, page 102:

Entrees	A.	Bk.p.	EntryDate	Watercourse
GATLIFF, Charles	1,000	2,296	5-28-1783	Ohio R.

This appears to be the same land surveyed to him as below from KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS, Filson Club Publication No. 33:

Old Kentucky Grants, 1793-1856, p. 177

Grantee	acres	Bk.page	Date Surv.	County	Watercourse
GATLIFF, Chas.	1,000	14,312	9-30-1797	Mason	Ohio

Mason county was established in 1788 out of Bourbon county which had been taken from Fayette in 1785. This land, on the Ohio River, probably was near Maysville, which was located at the Mouth of Limestone and was earlier known as Limestone or Mays Lick. It was the "landing port" for immigrants coming down the Ohio from the east. Simon Kenton and a few others had made claims in this neighborhood as early as 1775-1776 but no permanent settlements were made here until after the Revolution because of its exposed position and the many Indian incursions. The records begin in 1782.

We do not know that Charles Gatliff ever lived on this land on the Ohio River. Probably he took it for speculation, as did so many others who came to Kentucky about this time. Probably he lived several places before settling permanently in one place. He, himself, says that he lived "principally in Garrard County", until about 1800. Garrard was formed in 1796 out of what had earlier been Lincoln county. We find the following Land Entry made by him in the part of Lincoln that became Garrard. This is from OLD KENTUCKY ENTRIES & DEEDS etc by Jillson, Filson Club Publication No. 34:

Lincoln Entries, 1779-1787, page 34

Entree	A	Bk.p.	EntryDate	Watercourse	notes
GATLIFF, Chas.	80	2,49	1-19-1784	Dix River	amended
" "	13	2,94	4-23-1784	Dix River	
" "	80	2,94	4-23-1784	none	surveyed

The Dix River rises in what now is Rockcastle county and flows northward across Lincoln county, and near Lancaster in Garrard county, emptying into what is now Herrington Lake, which is the dividing line between Garrard on the east and Boyle and Mercer on the west. The waters of Herrington Lake are impounded by Dix Dam, which is about 5 miles south of





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where the Dix River joins the Kentucky, at High Bridge, in the southwest corner of Jessamine county. This is not far south of the beautiful palisades of the Kentucky River and now is a popular resort country, famous for its fishing, swimming and boating. It is reached on Kentucky Highway 68.

This was the part of Kentucky where the earliest settlements had been made, at Harrodsburg, Boonesborough and St. Asaph's (Logan's, now Stanford). The stations, or forts, of Harrod, Boone and Logan, being south of the Kentucky River, were in a more protected location than those farther north, and these settlements had been permanent. The old fort at Harrodsburg is now a tourist attraction also on Highway 68.

The first county seat of Lincoln county was established at Danville, not far from Harrodstown, and the sessions of the District Court were held there. In the fall of 1783, a road was built from Harrodstown to Boonesborough, where was located the only ferry across the Kentucky River. This part of the country and from here north to Lexington and west to Louisville increased in population the fastest of any part of Kentucky and was well settled by 1785, but fear of the Indians kept the settlers back from the Ohio.

In 1784, the population of Kentucky was estimated at 30,000. Louisville, Lexington, Harrodstown, Boonesborough and St. Asaph's were thriving little hamlets, with stores, horse powered grist-mills, churches and schools, and no longer mere clusters of stockaded cabins. River commerce brought goods from the eastern markets to retail stores in the villages, and returned furs, ginseng and horses. Horse races, dances and barbecues afforded amusement for young and old.

Buffalo and elk were plentiful north of the Ohio and in Kentucky deer, bear, coon, wild turkeys, ducks, swans, geese and prairie fowl were found near the settlements. Plenty of corn, fruit and vegetables were produced on the farms, and tobacco was becoming an important crop.

Many of the new settlers were people of wealth and education, impoverished by the war in the eastern colonies - "gentry", planters, young lawyers, all hoping to win wealth and position in the beautiful and fertile country beyond the mountains. This class of immigrants brought valuable qualities needed by the rough new communities.

There were people from Botetourt county, who had left large comfortable homes behind them in Virginia and brought their open-handed hospitality with them. There were school teachers and ministers whose influence, though quiet, was greatly felt. There were officers and soldiers of the late





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war, hardened and disciplined by their experiences. And there were adventurers of all kinds. Much social and political adjustment was needed before relations to one another, under different conditions in their new homes, and to the hardy frontiersmen and families already there, could be settled.

No doubt Charles and Christiana Gatliff found this part of Kentucky a pleasant and suitable place to live when they settled there in the fall of 1784. Here they found hunting and fishing; fertile land for raising corn, fruit and vegetables; congenial friends; and opportunities for worship and for educating their growing family - which was increased by two more sons and three daughters during the next few years.

Also, the more settled community and the near-by forts were to afford them protection during the unsettled times that followed the Revolution when Charles Gatliff, more than once, was called on to help in the ensuing warfare.

On September 3, 1783, a peace treaty was concluded with Britian and the British forces evacuated New York that November. At the beginning of 1784, peace was a definite fact.

But the British still held all the ports around the Great Lakes and kept under their administration the government of the scattered French hamlets. And they preserved their old-time relations with the Indian tribes. In the southwest, the Spanish did the same. The Indians, both north and south of Kentucky were alarmed and angered by the white advance into their hunting grounds. These foes, red and white, must be over come by force of arms or by diplomacy before the wilderness could be opened for settlement.

The year of 1784 saw a short uneasy lull in the continual border warfare. The frontier was steadily extended on both sides of the Ohio by the home planting of rifle-bearing backwoodsmen, some of whom even ventured as far west as Vincennes on the Wabash. The feeble Federal government attempted for the first time, to aid and control the west by making treaties with the most powerful Indian tribes and by limiting settlement, at least until the western lands could be surveyed and sold to would-be settlers. Congress raised a small regular army and sent a few companies to garrison small forts built along the upper Ohio, and sent out men to survey the new country.

The British, jealous to preserve their profitable fur trade, found it to their interest to prevent settlement from pushing north of the Ohio River, so they encouraged the Indian tribes living between the Ohio and the Lakes to harass the settlers and surveyors at every opportunity and, while





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avoiding any overt breach of neutrality, their officers at Detroit furnished arms and munitions to help the red savages stem the tide of settlement.

The Federal government made every effort to negotiate with the Indians, and many peace treaties were made - and broken - during the next few years. At first these treaties were respected by the Indians, and some of the older chiefs of the Shawnees, Wyandots and Delawares did all they could to keep the peace, but they could not control the young, hot-headed warriors, led by outlaw bands and bent on marauding raids against the settlers all along the western frontier. And sometimes it was the settlers who violated the treaties by encroaching on lands reserved for the Indians.

By late 1784 war bands from the south had begun to harry the frontier and infest the Kentucky Wilderness Road. On the Wabash they were always threatening hostilities. The Shawnees were peaceful for a time and even surrendered some prisoners, but soon bands of young warriors from all the tribes were attacking immigrants on the Ohio and crossing the river to ravage the settlements in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. Kentucky suffered the most of all.

There was no one formidable attack by the Indians. They did not attack in force, but their small war parties did an untold amount of harm. They stole horses and cattle, burned houses, and killed or carried off to terrible captivity or torture men, women and children. All along the front the outlying farms were ever in danger, and the risk was great for small hamlets and blockhouses.

These attacks were characterized by stealth, rapine and horrible cruelty against the most helpless cabiners or the powerless to resist immigrants, coming west by pack train or flat boat. The unsuspecting settlers with wives and little ones had the most to fear. After the swift blow, the savages would vanish into the protection of the forest before the aroused neighbors could gather for rescue or revenge.

The more settled communities did not have as much to fear from these raiding parties. Each group of settlements depended on the prowess of its own hunter-soldiers for safety. In the incessant warfare the backwoodsmen became accomplished Indian fighters. They learned to fight like their foes, warring by ambush, stealth and surprise, in small parties, or man to man, taking advantage of every cover afforded by tree or stone.

Alone or in small parties of rangers they defended the settlements, assailed the war parties, and interfered with the raids. And they often crossed the Ohio to harass the Ind-





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ians and make retaliatory raids against the Indian villages. After any Indian attack, the men of the neighborhood would gather under their local militia officers and endeavor to overtake, to avenge the slain and rescue the captives. In the more exposed settlements, bands of rangers kept continually patrolling the woods. In Kentucky the county lieutenants and their subordinates were always on the alert. Logan paid especial heed to protecting immigrants coming in over the Wilderness Road. Kenton's spy company watched the Ohio, continually crossing it on track of marauding parties, and, although often baffled, Kenton and his men again and again succeeded in rescuing hapless women and children or in scattering war parties bound against the settlers.

In spite of the counter attacks of the wildwood rangers the Indian savages kept the frontier wrapped in fire and blood. The Federal garrisons on the Ohio were too few and too feeble to stop the attacks, and an all out war was urged by the armed frontiersmen. In a vain attempt to promote peace, the Federal government forbade all hostile expeditions into Indian country, which the settlers believed was the one hope of subduing the savages and preventing their inroads.

At Vincennes, in early 1786, there was trouble with the French as well as with the Indians, and the Americans there were forced to abandon their outlying farms and retire to the blockhouses. This trouble on the Wabash hardened the determination of the Kentuckians to wait no longer for the Federal government to act. All the settlers and their leaders concluded that the treaties were futile, and the only right policy was one of resolute attack.

With the approval of Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, they decided to take the initiative, and organized an expedition to be commanded by George Rogers Clark, against the hostile Indians on the Wabash and the Illinois. At the same time Benjamin Logan was to lead a smaller force against the Shawnee towns on the Scioto and Miami. A force of nearly 2,000 men was raised for these two expeditions.

Clark and his force of 1,200 men reached Vincennes, but he was not the forceful leader he had been in his younger days and he could not control the militia. They became unruly and mutinous, and left for home in a disorderly mob, bringing disgrace on themselves and their leader. However the expedition had overawed the Wabash and Illinois Indians and stopped the expressions of disloyalty by the French. Following this, a garrison of 150 men was established at Vincennes.

Logan was more successful on his expedition to the Shawnee towns, which he reached October 5, 1786, with a force of





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790 men. Little opposition was met for most of the warriors had gone to oppose Clark. Logan burned 200 cabins and much corn, took 10 scalps and 32 prisoners, and returned to Kentucky. Charles Gatliff was with him on this expedition:

"I was a Spy and pilot in 1786 under Logan, in 1790 I was a Spy and pilot in Harmer's Campaign ....."

The expedition of 1786 did enough damage to provoke but not to overawe the Indians for any length of time. By spring of 1787 ravages began again on an even larger scale. The settlers all along the front were harried until many of them abandoned their clearings and little hamlets and the frontier shrank. Logan, Kenton and others led many small counter attacks, but none were decisive and the government of Virginia forbade them to follow beyond the frontier.

In July of 1787 the United States Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance to establish a temporary government for the new territory, with the understanding that as soon as population should be sufficient a representative system was to be adopted, and that later, not less than three or more than five states should be formed and admitted to the Union. That fall the federal General Harmer took formal possession, in person, of Vincennes and the Illinois towns.

The next April a party of New Englanders settled Marietta at the mouth of the Muskingum, opposite Ft. Harmer on the other side of that river. In July of that year, 1788, the first Territorial Government was established at Marietta, with General Arthur St. Clair as the first governor. Later that year a group of Kentuckians settled Losantiville (now Cincinnati) near Fort Washington.

St. Clair and Harmer were men of the old Federalist school, utterly unlike the ordinary borderers. Their rule was stern and autocratic. They had little capacity for getting along with the frontiersmen, and little aptitude for the difficult task of subduing the formidable forest Indians. The federal troops garrisoned the forts and patrolled between the little log towns. Thenceforth the National authority and the regular troops played the chief part in the struggle for the northwest. The frontier militia became but a mere adjunct - although often a necessary one - to the regular forces.

The War Department in Washington and the Federal generals did not seem to realize the formidable character of the Indian armies and were unable to teach their troops how to fight them. Harmer and St. Clair were good officers in open country against a civilized foe, but they never learned how to carry on a campaign in the woods against savage foes with





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the marvelous faculty for taking cover and fighting in concert, under cover. It was hopeless to try to teach their men to fight Indian fashion, all scattered out for themselves, each taking a tree trunk and trying to slay an individual. But, when trained they could be trusted to persevere through a long campaign.

The frontiersmen had learned to fight as individuals against the Indians but the militia was too impatient of discipline to be included in the regular army. The scouts - and Charles Gatliff seems to have been one of these - worked well with both the regular army and the militia.

Through the years of 1787, '88 and '89 the Indian ravages continued and many settlers were slain and many parties of immigrants were destroyed, while the scouting and rescue parties of whites killed a few Indians in return. After passing the mouth of the Muskingum River, no boat was safe on the Ohio. Often they moved in brigades with an army officer in command.

The authorities were still, hopelessly, trying to come to some agreement with the Indians. The Wyandots, who had been converted to Christianity, were the only tribe that strove earnestly to prevent war. The federal officers at the little widely scattered forts were at their wits ends trying to protect the outlying settlers and to retaliate against the Indians, who were growing bolder, menacing the forts, and harassing the troops carrying provisions.

Near the mouth of the Scioto a band of Shawnees had made a camp, from which they were continually attacking the immigrants on the Ohio, and making inroads into Kentucky. The Kentuckians in the neighborhood sent an appeal to Gen. Harmer begging him to break up this nest of plunderers. Accordingly, he started after them with his regular troops, and a number of mounted riflemen of Kentucky. They made a circuitous march and came down along the Scioto hoping to surprise the camp, but the wary Indians, learning of this approach, had scattered and vanished into the forest. The Kentuckians, however, noticed some moccasin tracks and followed, and returned to Limestone with several scalps.

In the summer of 1790 the raids of the Indians had become unbearable. It is estimated that during the seven years immediately following the Revolution, the Indians had slain 1,500 people in Kentucky itself or on the immigrant routes leading thither, and had stolen 20,000 horses as well as destroying immense quantities of other property. All efforts of the Federal authorities at treaty making with the Indians and attempts to persuade them to keep the peace, had failed.





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All the tribes had now joined in the war with a treachery equaled only by their ferocity. The federal generals now joined the frontiersmen in urgent assertions as to the folly of continuing a merely defensive war against such foes. With reluctance the national government concluded that "an effort to chastise the hostile savages could no longer be delayed".

Two expeditions were organized. One led by the federal commander at Vincennes, Major Hamtrack, against the Wabash towns met with no resistance and after burning a few villages and stores of corn, they returned to Vincennes.

The main expedition was that against the Miami Indians and was led by Gen. Harmer himself. His force consisted mainly of militia from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, with a nucleus of regular troops. During September, 1790, they gathered at Ft. Washington on the north bank of the Ohio a days journey down stream from Limestone. By the end of the month one battalion of Pennsylvania and three of Kentucky militia had gathered and the troops began their march to the Miami, with a force totaling 1,453 men - 230 being federal troops, and 1,123 militia, many of whom were mounted; and three light brass field pieces.

In numbers this force was sufficient for its work. But the militia had been conscripted and was not of the best quality; few of the best Indian fighters were with them; and Gen. Harmer, although a gallant officer, was not fitted to command even a small army against the Indians with their peculiar type of warfare.

After a march of about 170 miles from Ft. Washington, on October 17th, Harmer's army reached the Miami towns, located at the junction of two branches of the Maumee (Miami of the Lakes): the St. Mary and St. Joseph (where now is Ft. Wayne, Indiana). The Indians had been warned and the towns had been vacated. The soldiers burned and destroyed a couple hundred wigwams and some good log huts with gardens and orchards and immense fields of corn; and General Harmer sent out a party of about 300 militia to scout the country and try to locate the Indians. This force accomplished nothing except killing two stray Indians.

The next morning, another group of 200 men, including 30 regulars, was sent out to find the enemy. This group was under command of Col. John Hardin of Kentucky, a Revolutionary soldier and an experienced Indian fighter. But the militia was unruly and all but ten deserted and went back to camp. The small detachment that remained with Hardin stumbled on about 100 Indians, and, although they fought bravely, were cut to pieces, only six or seven of them escaping.





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Discouraged by this defeat, Harmer's army moved back a couple of miles to another Indian town, where they destroyed all the corn, huts and belongings of the Indians. On the 21st they started their return march to Ft. Washington, having destroyed six Indian villages and immense quantities of corn.

But Harmer, wishing to avenge his losses, and anxious to try another stroke against the Indians, as well as to keep them from harassing his shaken and retreating forces, sent back against the Indian towns a detachment of 400 men - 60 were regulars and the rest picked militia, under command of Major Wyllys of the regulars. They reached the Miami on October 22, 1790.

This force was divided into three columns, the center one being composed of the regulars and a few militia, commanded by Wyllys himself; and the two flanking columns being militiamen.

Soon after crossing the Maumee and reaching the neighborhood of the towns, some Indians were sighted by the flanking columns of militia, who had advanced faster than the middle column and were out of touch with them. These two columns pressed forward against small parties of the warriors and chased them up the St. Joseph, leaving the center column unprotected. This column was then set upon by the main army of the savages and, although they fought well, most of them, including their commander, were killed. A few of those who escaped fled up the St. Joseph and met the militia returning, well pleased with themselves for their easy victory.

Not long after that, the victorious main body of the Indian force appeared on the opposite bank of the St. Joseph and attempted to cross. The militia fought well and finally succeeded in repulsing the Indians and forcing them to withdraw. They then marched back to join Harmer's main army, and with them marched back to Ft. Washington in disorderly array.

This campaign of Harmer's was a mortifying failure. The regulars had lost 75 men killed and wounded, while of the militia, 28 had been wounded and 108 had been killed or were missing.

We might wish that Charles Gatliff had told us more about his experiences while acting as Spy and pilot on this campaign with Harmer. But he seems to have been a modest man. Never does he tell of his individual exploits - only that he was there - and in what capacity he was acting: as a spy, a pilot (scout), as a private soldier or as a captain.

The Indians, also, had lost many warriors in the engage-





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ments with Harmer's forces. And the loss of their provisions and dwellings exposed the Miami tribes to great suffering during the following winter. But the blow was only severe enough to anger and unite them, and by the following spring the tribes farther north and west had joined them in open warfare and their vengeful forays on the frontier increased in numbers.

The newly created government of the United States was very reluctant to make formal war on the Northwest Indians. They were honestly desirous of peace, and they were hampered by lack of funds. But after Harmer's defeat, with heavy hearts, the national authorities prepared for war. This decision was justified by the redoubled fury of the Indian raids during early 1791. Until this year, the war was not general, but now all the Northwest Indians were on the warpath. It was realized that only a severe stroke delivered by a formidable army could subdue the tribes.

A campaign was determined upon, with an army of mixed forces of regular troops, troops raised by special levies, and militiamen. It was to be commanded by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory. Until this army could be ready for an attack, small bodies of rangers were raised of the frontier militia to patrol the borders. These were paid at the regular rate for the army - \$2.00 a month.

"In addition, at the repeated and urgent request of the frontiersmen, a few of the most active hunters and woodsmen .... were enlisted as scouts, being paid six of eight times the ordinary rate. These men, because of their skill in woodcraft and their thorough knowledge of Indian fighting were beyond comparison more valuable than ordinary militia or regulars and were prized very highly by the frontiersmen." (From WINNING OF THE WEST by Theodore Roosevelt.)

Charles Gatliff tells of being on many tours as a spy (or scout) - the longest one being for nearly eight months, and after the Revolution. He says nothing further as to the dates or places of these tours but we might guess that they were about this time, and later. Both Boone and Kenton mention his bravery and good judgement as a scout.

As a forerunner of St. Clair's campaign, two smaller campaigns were made against the Indians on the Wabash, to reduce their ability to join the Miamis. These two campaigns were made by Kentucky militia and encountered no resistance, but burned huts and wigwams and destroyed corn and provisions so accomplished their purpose. It is possible that Charles Gatliff was on one or both of the expeditions in the summer of 1791, as they were made by Kentuckians.





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We need not go into details about the main campaign of St. Clair against the Miamis. Supplies and men were slow in reaching him; six months was too short a time to prepare an army for such warfare; and Gen. St. Clair was not qualified for leading such an army against crafty Indians. He had been warned by Harmer and others to beware of surprise, but he did not send out scouts and weigh their reports, and he did not keep enough patrols. All together his campaign was not well planned or managed, and it was a tragic and overwhelming failure - the worst defeat of American forces since that of Gen. Braddock at Ft. DuQuesne in 1755.

The United States government was almost as demoralized by St. Clair's defeat as was St. Clair's own army. The nation was very poor and the eastern people were little interested in a war so far from their homes and not inclined to back up the administration in its continuance. Under these conditions, the government, instead of at once redoubling its efforts to secure success by force of arms, was driven to the necessity of again striving for a hopeless peace.

During 1792 and 1793 they repeatedly tried to negotiate with the Indians, even offering to meet some of their unreasonable demands. But the Indians, flushed with their success over St. Clair, and encouraged by the British, who gave them provisions and implements of war and led them to believe that Britain and the United States would soon be at war, with the Indians as valued allies of the British, never seriously considered ceasing their hostilities.

The borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia were in as much danger as those of Kentucky and even the forts, stations, and more settled communities were constantly attacked. It was now an open war, and all the military and political officers sent repeated complaints and appeals to the President, the Secretary of War, and both houses of the Congress.

General Anthony Wayne had by now been chosen to succeed St. Clair in command of the army of the west, and on him devolved the task of wresting victory from the formidable forest tribes. He was a man well qualified for this task. He had been a Revolutionary soldier and was experienced in warfare against the trained British troops as well as against the Indians on the borders of Georgia.

As soon as he reached the Ohio in July, 1792, he set about reorganizing the army. He had a nucleus of St. Clair's troops and to it were added new recruits enlisted under new legislation passed by Congress. When he took command of this army, his one stipulation was that there should be no campaign until his ranks were full and the men thoroughly dis-





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plined. Throughout the winter Wayne kept at work training his troops - his "Legion" as he called them - and by the next spring he had under him 2,500 regular soldiers, worthy to be trusted in a campaign.

But his hands were tied by orders from the Secretary of War that the American people desired at every hazard to avert an Indian war, and on no account should offensive operations be undertaken against the tribes. And when these orders were relaxed in the fall, he was still reminded to hazard nothing for a defeat would bring ruinous consequences to the country.

October 1, 1793, he was given permission by the government to start his campaign and moved his army about 80 miles north of Cincinnati and camped for the winter at Fort Greenville, sending a strong detachment ahead to the site of St. Clair's defeat to build a post, which was called Ft. Recovery.

By early spring of 1794, Wayne was prepared to move toward the hostile Indian towns and force a decisive battle. The mounted riflemen of Kentucky, who had been sent home for the winter, again joined him, and he moved forward with an army as fine, for its size, as any commander could wish.

With his advance effectively covered by his scouts and his army guarded by his own ceaseless vigilance Wayne marched without opposition to the confluence of the Maumee and the Glaize (Anglaize) where the hostile Indian villages began and stretched to near the British fort. Here he halted and built a strong log stockade with blockhouses, calling it Ft. Defiance. From here he sent a final offer of peace to the Indians but, receiving no answer from them, his army marched on August 15th and by the 18th reached Maumee Rapids only a few miles from the British fort, built a strong breastwork, and sent out scouts to reconnoiter the Indian position.

On August 20, the marched to battle against the Indians, who were entrenched behind trees that had been overthrown during a storm, giving the name of the engagement as the Battle of Fallen Timbers. It was a masterfully planned and executed battle. Wayne's dragoons broke through the brushwood on the left flank of the Indians and put them to flight. The result was a complete victory for the Americans, the most important victory over the Northwest Indians during 40 years of warfare - to which it put an end.

Orders were given to the troops to destroy everything up to the very walls of the British fort. This order was carried out to the letter. Not only were all the Indian villages and their crops of corn burned and cut down, but all the houses and buildings of the British agents and traders were leveled,





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to the ground.

On September 14, the Legion started westward toward the Miami towns at the junction of the St. Joseph and the St. Mary, the scene of Harmer's disaster. Here they met no resistance, burned the towns and destroyed the fields and stores, and built a fort which they christened Fort Wayne.

Leaving a garrison at Fort Wayne they then marched back to Fort Greenville, which they reached on November 2nd, just three months and six days after they had started from it on their memorable and successful expedition. Here they went into winter quarters.

The Indians were utterly downcast over their defeat, and exasperated with the British, who, they said, had failed to help them as they had promised to do.

The next January and February the Indians sent ambassadors to Greenville to talk peace, and on August 3, 1795, a formal Treaty of Greenville was signed in which Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a definite peace with all the Northwest Indian tribes, and by which they ceded practically all the eastern and southern part of the Northwest Territory as far south as the Ohio River.

Jay's Treaty with Britian was signed that same year and in 1796 the British forces evacuated Detroit and the Maumee and Sandusky forts. Then there was peace in the Territory - and, at last, peace came to Kentucky.

Charles Gatliff does not say that he was in either St. Clair's or Wayne's campaign, so probably he was not. But it is likely that he was active in many skirmishes against the small raiding parties that harassed the settlements and the immigrants coming into Kentucky, as long as the border warfare continued. Being a hunter, a woodsman, a scout, spy and pilot, the nature of his service was different from that of many others, and he never asked for or received a discharge, as did the regular troops and militia but always stood ready to be called on when his service was needed.

One more special service he does mention, but gives no hint as to its date: "I headed the Pioneers one and a half month and after my arival at home, I quit the service".

Despite all the border warfare and the many immigrants who had been killed on the way to Kentucky, the population had reached the figure of 73,000 by 1790 - 12,000 of whom were slaves. And two years later when Kentucky became the 15th state of the Union, the population numbered 100,000, mostly





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composed of rural communities living in the "Blue Grass", which region was a circular area roughly speaking about 90 to 110 miles in diameter, in the north central part of the state. Family tradition says that Charles Gatliff lived in the "Blue Grass" part of Kentucky.

In HEADS OF FAMILIES OF KENTUCKY, 1790 (usually called the 1790 U.S.Census) we find that Charles Gatliff was taxed in Lincoln county on 3-21-1790. Probably this was on the land for which he had made entry 4-23-1784 (see page 40), in the part of Lincoln that became Garrard county in 1796, as he states that he lived in Garrard county until about 1800.

In the year that Kentucky became a state, 1792, Charles Gatliff wrote, in a neat, legible hand, on the margin of a page in his Bible: "I left of (off) Drinking a Broad(abroad) I hope until my Death".

Sometime during 1793, he made a trip back to Virginia, for we find his name on a land warrant granted in that year, 43 acres on New River in Greenbrier county. (Sim's INDEX TO LAND GRANTS OF WEST VIRGINIA, Greenbrier County, Bk.2,p.465)

Probably this is the land, or part of the land, that he mentions in his Will of 1837 as then being on New River and at the mouth of Bluestone in Mercer county, Virginia.

The Bluestone rises in Mercer county, West Virginia and flows northward to empty into New River at Hinton, which now is in Summers county, West Virginia. Summers county was formed in 1871 from parts of Greenbrier, Monroe, and Mercer. In recent years a dam has been built across the Bluestone near its mouth to impound the waters of the stream, making a lake south of Hinton and flooding much of the land in this vicinity, including an old Indian burial ground.

New River flows between Monroe and Mercer counties, and through Summers county, and formerly was the southern boundary of Greenbrier county. The Greenbrier River comes from the northeast and flows through Greenbrier county to join the New River above Hinton, in Summers county.

Land on New River in Greenbrier county in 1793, and land on New River and at the mouth of Bluestone in Mercer county, 1837 (when the Will was written) would be only a short distance from the site of Cook's Fort in Greenbrier (now in Monroe county) where Charles Gatliff was stationed in 1778. And this may have been near to - if not exactly - the location of his home before he moved to Kentucky. This is about 60-100 miles west and a little north of Roanoke, Virginia, which was probably the neighborhood where his father, James, had lived.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

During the years of border warfare, while Charles Gatliff and his family were living in Garrard county, Kentucky, his children were maturing, and when finally, peace came to the state, the oldest sons had reached manhood's years, and were looking for places for homes for themselves. The neighborhood around Garrard county was rather well settled by this time, so the men of this pioneer family looked toward land newly opened for settlement, with all the opportunities that it offered to original settlers.

In 1797 Kentucky passed an Act opening land south of the Green River for settlement. In 1792 this land, then in Lincoln county, had been reserved by Virginia for her soldiers, and the few persons here before 1797 had settled on Military Warrants. The Act of 1797 permitted settlement by anyone with a family, and over 21, but the person must be a bona fide settler for a year before actual possession was obtained.

The following is found in THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS, Index to All Land Grants Recorded in the State Land Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, 1782-1924, by Jillson, 1925. (Filson Club Publication No. 33) page 316:

### Grants South of the Green River, 1797-1866 (Sometimes known as "Headright Claims")

Grantee	acres	Bk.p.	Date Surv.	County	Watercourse
GATLIFF, Chas.	100	1,439	11-10-1798	Lincoln	Cumberland R.
" ,Reece	200	1,435	11-10-1798	"	"
" ,Chas.	200	1,536	11-10-1798	"	"
" Cornelius	200	2, 13	11-10-1798	"	Watts cr.
" ,Chas.	264	4,339	8-10-1805	Knox	Maple cr. *
" ,James	105	4,341	11- 6-1807	"	Cumberland R.
" ,Reece	70	7,419	6- 1-1808	"	"
" ,Chas.	100	7,421	11-12-1817	"	Maple cr. *
" ,Chas.	200	13, 44	11-11-1798	Lincoln	Cumberland R.
" ,Chas.	200	25,208	2- 9-1819	Whitley	"

Knox county was created out of Lincoln in 1799, and Whitley out of Knox in 1818. We find Charles Gatliff and his three sons: Cornelius, James and Rees (as above) taxed in Knox county on 9-4-1800. (SECOND CENSUS OF KENTUCKY, 1800)

It is noticed that the first born son of this family, Speed Gatliff, does not appear in the above land records or in the 1800 census. In fact, we never have found anything more about him than his birthdate in the Family Bible.

The Cumberland River runs through southeast Kentucky, which is a mountainous region with an intricate maze of narrow, steep sided ridges, separated by equally narrow, deep





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

valleys with sparkling mountain streams and falls. The hills are covered with forests of pine and other hard wood trees. It is a beautiful scenic country and much of it is now preserved in state and national parks with accommodations and facilities for vacationers. One can easily understand its attraction for Charles Gatliff, who had been raised in the mountains of Virginia, the other side of the Cumberland range.

Here in the foothills he built his two story log house, at the mouth of Maple creek on the Cumberland River, and this was his home during the remainder of his long life.

Maple creek was one of the streams mentioned in the Journal of Dr. Thomas Walker, who had been in this part of Kentucky as early as 1750. Walker and Boone and many immigrants came to Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap from southwest Virginia and, no doubt, Charles Gatliff had often taken this route from Virginia and over the Wilderness Road into central Kentucky. Every hunter and scout kept a sharp lookout for fertile bottom land on which to make a location and build a cabin and the rich and well watered country of the upper Cumberland and its many tributaries must have been known to Charles Gatliff long before it was opened for settlement in 1797.

In 1803 under a treaty with the Cherokee Indians another tract of land in southeast Kentucky was ceded to the United States. A small, unique group of land grants were issued by the Land Office upon this land in Kentucky, known as the Tellico Claims or Grants. These are published in THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS by Jillson, 1925 (Filson Club Publication No.33) page 445:

### Tellico Grants. 1803-1853

Grantee	acres	Bk.p.	Date	Surv.	County	Watercourse
GATLIFF, Cornelius	200	1,174	4-23-	1804	Knox	Watts cr.
" , James	125	1,530	11-24-	1815	Cumberland	Brier cr.
" , Charles	200	1,643	11-22-	1813	Knox	Cumberland R.
" , James	100	2,13	11-19-	1813	Knox	Cumberland R.

A few years after coming to Knox county, about 1800, the wife of Charles Gatliff, Christiana (McGuire) died on October 10, 1805. In his Bible he wrote that information and added: "She had the complaint it was Dropsy Sick two years and four months".

On June 19, 1809 he married, secondly, in Knox county, Rachel Cummins, who is said to have been a cousin to his first wife, Christiana. This marriage ceremony was performed by James Sullivan, a Methodist minister. It is said that a daughter was born of this union, but we do not have her name or date of birth or any other information about her.





# THE GATLIFF FAMILY

In succeeding years members of the Gatliff family increased their holdings in this part of Kentucky by many hundreds of acres. In the same book quoted earlier: HTE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS by Jillson, 1925 (Filson Club Publication No. 33) we find the following on page 559:

## Kentucky Land Warrants. 1816-1873

(issued to anyone in Kentucky except aliens @ \$20.00 per 100 acres; returned & patent issued)

Grantee	acres	Bk.p.	Date Surv.	County	Watercourse
GATLIFF, Charles	50	G, 336	1-20-1818	Knox	Deep Branch
" , "	50	" , 337	10-23-1818	"	Cumberland R.
" , "	90	" , 338	1-20-1818	"	"
" , "	100	" , 394	10- 8-1820	Whitley	"
" , "	280	" , 396	10-28-1820	"	"
" , "	100	H, 45	2- 6-1820	"	Recuces cr.
" , "	242	" , 353	6-16-1821	Whitley & Knox,	none
" , "	50	" , 354	9- 5-1820	Knox,	Little Poplar cr
" , "	50	" , 380	8-23-1821	Whitley,	Gillus R.
" , "	100	O, 247	2-18-1822	"	Cumberland R.
" , "	100	" , 248	8-18-1823	"	Watts cr.
" , "	150	" , 249	8-20-1822	"	Cumberland R.
" , Cornelius	350	Q, 259	3-14-1825	"	"
" , Charles	50	V, 333	10-17-1827	"	Deep Branch
" , "	100	" , 337	10-19-1827	"	Brown's cr.
" , Cornelius	143	F2, 159	3-19-1830	"	Young's cr.
" , "	50	F2, 23	10-12-1830	"	Clear Fork
" , "	107	F2, 170	12-11-1832	"	"
" , Charles	150	M2, 159	2-24-1836	"	Cumberland R.
" , "	100	M2, 310	7- 8-1831	"	"
" , "	50	P2, 171	12-21-1843	"	"
" , William	50	R2, 212	8-28-1833	"	"
" , Rachel	100	R2, 219	10-11-1837	"	Spruce&BarkCamp cr.
" , Cornelius	200	R2, 324	4-18-1849	"	Br. Perkins Branch

Unlike many of the early settlers of Kentucky who participated in the grand rush for land, which they lost or sold, Charles Gatliff obtained patents and titles to this land in the Cumberland valley, and held it. From all indications he seems to have shown as good judgement in his business affairs as he did when an Indian scout.

The bottom land near the larger streams was fertile soil where abundant crops were grown of grass, grain, fruit, tobacco and hemp. In the nearby hills was lumber - and perhaps Charles Gatliff foresaw that coal would one day be found there as it had been in Virginia, and as it was, some years later, in Kentucky. Surely he did dream of the day when his sulphur spring would be one of the attractions of a state park, for he willed it "to the use of the Commonwealth forever".





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

To his plantation home here at the mouth of Maple creek, on the Cumberland River, were brought many of the comforts and refinements of civilization that, of necessity, had been left behind when the family moved from Virginia to the frontier country of Kentucky. Charles Gatliff now had slaves to cultivate his broad acres and operate his plantation. Life was easier for him than it had been in his younger days.

This two story log house was still standing as recently as 1955, a few miles east of Williamsburg, the county seat of Whitley county, Kentucky.

On October 21, 1833, when 85 years of age, Charles Gatliff made application, in Whitley county court, for Revolutionary pension under an Act passed by Congress June 7, 1832. The earlier acts provided only for "Invalid Pensions", then for "Destitute Pensions". But the Act of 1832 provided pensions for all soldiers who had served a certain length of time. He declared his service as of 16 months and 3 days duration. Certificate of Pension was issued to him on November 14, 1833 and payment was retroactive from March 4, 1831. The amount was to be \$53.66 per annum. This pension record is to be found in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. and is Kentucky Pension File R-3949. (Full quote on pages 76-80)

The same information is found in: VIRGINIA MILITIA IN THE REVOLUTION by McAllister, p.272, under Alphabetical List of Pensioners Residing Outside Virginia in 1835 Whose Pensions were granted for Services as Virginia Militiamen, from Report of the Secretary of War, 1835:

Gatliff, Chas., Whitley Co., Ky. (no age given)

And it is also found in REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF KENTUCKY, page 240:

Gatliff, Charles, Virginia Militia Pension, age 86  
Act of June, 1832, to begin March 4, 1831.  
granted Nov. 15, 1833 - private - \$51.66 per annum.

In the spring of 1837 Charles Gatliff made a trip back to Virginia to see to his business affairs there, and to visit his old friends, the Cook family, of Monroe county. While there, on May 24, 1837, he signed and sealed his Last Will and Testament, which was witnessed by William Handby and Riley Cook and Jacob Cook. By this lengthy document of 21 articles, he wisely and in detail disposes of his large estate, providing for all his children and their heirs, and freeing most of his many slaves. (Quoted in full on pages 81-85)

Charles Gatliff died at his home on the Cumberland River





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

June 30, 1838, age 90 years, and was buried on his plantation. He was survived by his second wife, Rachel (Cummins) Gatliff, who, on April 14, 1853, made application for pension as widow of a Revolutionary soldier. (See page 80)

His Will was admitted for probate at the 1838 July term of Court for Whitley county and is recorded in Order Book 1, page 460. Appraisement of his estate is also recorded in Book 1, and was filed on September 13, 1838. Copies of his Will were obtained for members of the family by Mr. E. G. Gatliff of Williamsburg, Whitley county, Kentucky.

Although Charles Gatliff left much of this world's goods to his descendants, he left them a better heritage of vision, initiative and ambition to build a better world around them. Not only did they continue to acquire land and to carry on large lumber and coal businesses, but many were successful professional men, and many have been leaders in educational, religious and civic developments wherever they have lived.

Children of Charles & Christiana (McGuire) Gatliff  
(from Will, Bible and other family records)

- i. Speed Gatliff, b. March 5, 1774, Botetourt Co., Va.; taken prisoner by Indians at Martin's station, Ky. on June 26, 1780. Nothing more known of him.
6. ii. James Gatliff, b. July 1, 1775, Botetourt Co., Va.; also a prisoner, released 1783; mar. Mch. 9, 1802, Molly (Polly) Langford; mentioned in father's Will; cont'd p. 59.
7. iii. Cornelius Gatliff, b. Mch. 5, 1777, Botetourt Co. (?) Va.; prisoner, released; mar. Feb. 25, 1800, Sarah (Sally) Langford; in father's Will; cont'd on page 61.
8. iv. Reece (Rees) Gatliff, b. Feb. 2, 1779, prob. Va.; prisoner, released; in father's Will; cont'd on page 65.
- v. (?) "Sis" (?) Gatliff, b. 1779-80; tradition (only) says "Baby died during captivity from lack of milk".
9. vi. Moses Gatliff, b. Dec. 14, 1783; mar. Mary Walker; mentioned in father's Will; cont'd on page 66.
- vii. Aaron Gatliff, b. July 1, 1785, prob. Garrard Co., Ky; mar. Betsy Cravens; in father's Will; nothing more.
10. viii. Sarah (Louise?) Gatliff, b. Feb. 1, 1787, prob. Garrard Co.; mar. 1804, John Isham Farris; cont'd on page 67.
- ix. Elizabeth Gatliff, b. Dec. 11, 1788, prob. Garrard Co., Ky; mar. Wm. Martin who is ment. in Will; nothing more.
- x. Jane Gatliff, b. Aug. 13, 1794; not mentioned in Will; may have died; nothing more known of her.

End of Third Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## FOURTH GENERATION

6. JAMES<sup>4</sup> GATLIFF (Charles<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born July 1, 1775, probably in Botetourt county, Virginia, as we find that his father was living in that county in 1774 and in 1778. He was married on March 9, 1802 to Polly (Molly) Langford. This information is from the old family Bible of his father, Charles Gatliff. (See page 15 regarding Bible)

This marriage is found also in KENTUCKY PIONEER & COURT RECORDS by McAdams, 1929, page 104, under Miscellaneous Marriages. (Probably means of Garrard county)

James was the second son of Charles and Christiana (McGuire) Gatliff, and was one of the four children captured, with their mother, at Martin's Station, Kentucky on June 26, 1780, and held captive by the Indians until released in the spring of 1783.

With other children of the family, James was raised in Garrard county, Kentucky, and about the time of his marriage moved to the newly created county of Knox, where we find him taxed in 1800, together with his father and his two brothers, Cornelius and Rees.

On November 6, 1807, 105 acres of a "Headright Claim" were surveyed to James, on the Cumberland River in Knox county. A few years later, on November 19, 1813, a 100 acre tract of land, also in Knox county on the Cumberland River, was surveyed to him. And on November 24, 1815, 125 acres on Brier creek in Cumberland county were surveyed to James Gatliff. (See pages 54 and 55)

James seems to have had business difficulties, for 100 acres of his land were sold at sheriff's sale to his brother Cornelius, as mentioned in Cornelius' Will dated June 5, 1836 (Will Book 1, Whitley county, Kentucky). By this instrument, James had the choice of buying back this land or of selling the remaining equity to the sons of Cornelius for \$100. We have not followed the transaction further.

According to the Will of Charles Gatliff, the father of James and Cornelius, which was written May 24, 1837, James and his wife were then living on a plantation which was owned by the father at that time, for Charles Gatliff wills it to his two grandsons, Squire and Jefferson Gatliff, sons of James, with the provision that they care for their parents, pledging the plantation for their support.

Charles Gatliff further instructs his executors to pay





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

small sums of money to his son James, "whenever James should stand in need of the same".

The two grandsons, Squire and Jefferson, were to inherit also, a 100 acre tract of land near the mouth of Watts creek, on which was a sulphur spring, but the use of the spring was to be reserved to the Commonwealth forever. (Full quote of this Will is to be found on pages 81-85)

Children of James and Polly(Molly)(Langford) Gatliff

- i. Squire Gatliff
- ii. Jefferson Gatliff
- iii. Other children ?

No further research has been done on this branch of the family as far as is known to this compiler. It is possible that this Molly(Polly) Langford was related to Sarah(Sally) Lankford who married Cornelius Gatliff, the brother to James. (See page 61)





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## FOURTH GENERATION - cont'd

7. CORNELIUS<sup>4</sup> GATLIFF (Charles<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born March 5, 1777, probably in Botetourt county, Virginia, as we find that his father was living in that county in 1774 and 1778. He was married on February 25, 1800, in Lincoln county, Kentucky to Sarah (Sally) Langford (Lankford). This information is from the old family Bible of his father, Charles Gatliff, and is quoted to us by members of the family who have seen the Bible and copied the records therein. (See page 15 regarding the Bible, also pages 95-96)

The marriage of Cornelius Gatliff and Sally Lankford is found in KENTUCKY PIONEER & COURT RECORDS by McAdams, 1929, page 111 (as above) In the same book, page 54, is given a short abstract of the Will of Joseph Lankford written in 1783 and probated in 1785. It mentions his wife, his youngest daughter Sarah, and other children (not named). It is quoted from Deed Book A, page 106, Lincoln county, Kentucky.

Cornelius was one of the four children of Charles and Christiana (McGuire) Gatliff who were captured, with their mother, at Martin's Station on June 26, 1780, and held captive by the Indians until released in the spring of 1783.

With other children of the family he was raised in Garrard county, Kentucky, and a few years before his marriage secured a "Headright Claim" for 200 acres of land in the part of Lincoln county that became Knox in 1799. Here he was taxed on September 4, 1800, together with his father Charles and his two brothers, James and Rees. (SECOND CENSUS OF KENTUCKY)

In THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS, 1782-1924, by Jillson, 1925, Filson Club Publication No. 33) page 316, we find that Cornelius Gatliff had 200 acres on Watts creek in Lincoln county surveyed to him on November 10, 1798.

A few years later, on April 23, 1804, another 200 acre tract of land on Watts creek, then in Knox county, was surveyed to Cornelius. This was in the Tellico Tract, opened for settlement in 1803. (Same authority, page 445) (See pages 54 & 55 of this compilation for full quote)

In the same book, page 559 under KENTUCKY LAND WARRANTS, 1816-1873, we find that Cornelius bought 350 acres @ \$20.00 per 100 acres, on the Cumberland River, which was surveyed on March 14, 1825. And again, from the same source, he bought 50 acres more, also on the Cumberland River, which was surveyed to him, October 12, 1830. These tracts of land were both in Whitley county, which was taken from Knox in 1818.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Cornelius Gatliff wrote his Will on June 5, 1836, and it was admitted for probate at October term of court that year. It is to be found in Will Book 1, Whitley county, Kentucky. The following abstract is from a copy sent us by a descendant of Cornelius:

.... being in great bodily pain ... wife Sarah ... three sons Silas M., James B., and John S. ... land where he lives, with adjoining tract ... 750 acres, to be divided equally in three shares, and his wife and son Speed to have the third part containing the dwelling house .... balance to be divided between sons Silas M. and James B.

Daughter Jane Faris to have negro girl Harrel.

Daughter Anne Finley to have negro girl Lane.

Wife and son Speed (a minor) to have three slaves, Pol, Dick and Ben.

Four sons: Joseph Lankford, Charles Hobert, Silas McQuire, and James Bertton .. 3 slaves, Jops, Peter and Rafe, and they to pay a debt owed by my father and myself at the Northern Bank of Kentucky at Richmond .. not to sell or transfer said shares except in the family.

To son Charles Hobert land on which he now lives, 50 acres, including the mill to his wife and children, not to be disposed of during her lifetime.

100 acres in Jellico and 50 acres adjoining - value \$300 .. and tract on Cumberland River, 50 acres, not to be sold until value reached ... proceeds to son, John Speed and then divided equally.

Proceeds of sales of grain and liquor now on hand, good suit of clothes saddle & bridle to each three youngest sons, residue to family.

Survey of 500 acres, partner Joseph Gillis ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to each) my share when sold to five sons. Also part I hold in tract of land purchased of William Earlie - to five sons.

To son Joseph L. 107 acres and 3 cows and calves.

100 acres purchased at Sheriff's sale, property of brother James Gatliff, executors to ????? on the said James Gatliff and if he will not pay that sum then they shall pay James \$100 out of joint funds of my five sons and sold land to be joint property of sons.

100 acres late deed to me by my father - Reeves place - give to sons jointly.

Cultivator mare and household and kitchen furniture & utensils to wife; hogs and sheep to wife and son John Speed.

Youngest yoke of oxen, benefit of wife and family and left on farm; residue oxen and unbroken steers to be sold, proceeds applied to build comfortable house for wife. To five sons - stallion. Bremer mare and two yearling colts to be joint property.

To son Silas McQuire his mare & yearling bremer colt double head. Balance cattle & tools to wife & use of family.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

All debts due me executors to collect, and to pay debts owed and if balance against me it to be payed by sons jointly. Children to respect and help their mother through her life. W. Craig and Joseph Gillis, Guardians of son John Speed during his minority.

Sons Joseph L. and Charles H. to be executors.

5 June, 1836; Witnesses: Joseph Gillis, Eli Snyder.  
(in his own handwriting - 2 codicils)

Codicil I: June 6, 1836 - 1 yr colt "Nance" to daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Gatliff.

Codicil II: Aug. 7, 1836: Nathan Cox exec. jointly with sons.

Cornelius Gatliff died soon after this second codicil was written - in late summer or early fall of 1836, and his Will was admitted for probate at the October term of court for Whitley county. His wife survived him and died in 1856.

His father, Charles Gatliff, wrote his Will on May 24, 1837. He died June 30, 1838, and his Will was admitted for probate at the July term of court for Whitley county. An appraisement of his estate was made on September 13, 1838.

In this Will, Charles Gatliff gives one hundred acres of land, in "Cud Bird's Gap" to his daughter-in-law, Sarah Gatliff, the widow of Cornelius, to be hers and her heirs forever. The executor of this Will was to be Joseph Gatliff, probably his grandson, the same Joseph L. Gatliff who was appointed by Cornelius to be one of the executors of his Will of two years earlier.

This branch of the family remained in Whitley county, where many of the descendants have been leaders in industrial, educational, professional, religious and civic development of Williamsburg and that entire region of Kentucky.

One of the grandsons of Cornelius, Dr. Ancil Gatliff, acquired large tracts of undeveloped mineral lands southeast of Williamsburg, where the Gatliff Coal Company still produces the Dixie Gem coal, near the town of Gatliff. He early visioned the growth and prosperity that would come to Williamsburg with the railroad. Realizing the religious and educational needs of the city, and acting as an influential and philanthropic leader, he started the movements to build the First Baptist Church and the Cumberland College in Williamsburg, where his portrait now hangs in the Memorial Building on the campus.

Paris Gatliff was one of the great physicians of his day, using the newest medical methods of his time. He had a successful practice in Corbin (then Woodbine) serving the surrounding farms and villages when travel was by horse and buggy.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Edward M. Gatliff, a graduate of Cumberland College in 1907, was the first builder of modern highways into many of the out-of-way sections of Whitley county. As Highway Commissioner he improved the road from Corbin to Jellico, and brought to fruition his dream of the Cumberland Falls Road. His memory is honored by a stone marker and bronze tablet at the Court House entrance in Williamsburg.

Many of the women descendants of Cornelius, through his grandsons Ancil and Joseph, have become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have the following names:

- No. 131619 - Mrs. Ruby Gatliff Archer, wife of Dr. N. A.
- No. 131620 - Mrs. Una Moss Gatliff Mahan, wife of Elmer.
- No. 133126 - Mrs. Eva Gatliff Gilbert, wife of Thomas J.
- No. 133127 - Mrs. Nola Gatliff Gilbert, wife of Harry T.
- No. 133847 - Mrs. Fanny Gatliff Howard, wife of Dr. Garfield.
- No. 133854 - Mrs. Pearl Gatliff Perkins, wife of N. B.
- No. 383667 - Mrs. Marie Gatliff Stack, wife of Walter E.
- No. 432655 - Mrs. Avonelle Tye Tank, wife of Wm. M.
- No. 443815 - Mrs. Edna A. Thomas, wife of James E.
- No. ? - Mrs. Dorothy Tye LeCompte, wife of Karl M.
- No. ? - Mrs. Carrie Gatliff Evans, wife of ?

We do not have the National Numbers of the last two mentioned descendants, who are members of the D.A.R. on the Revolutionary ancestor Charles Gatliff. They have been most helpful to us in gathering the information for this compilation, and to them we are indebted for much of the early history we have used. They are the compilers of THE HISTORY OF THE GATLIFF FAMILY IN AMERICA, which includes data and information of descendants of Cornelius Gatliff. That is their story, and we will not include it in our history, which primarily is of descendants of another child of Charles Gatliff, Sarah (Louise?) who married John Isham Faris.

We are indebted, also, to Mrs. Stack, who was the first one of the family to answer our letters and to send us data of all the children of Charles Gatliff. She tells us of a trip that she made to Williamsburg; of seeing the old Bible now owned by Mr. E. M. Gatliff; of the beautiful homes of J. B. Gatliff, Sr. and J. B. Gatliff, Jr.; and of the cordial hospitality they extended to her.

Note, 1963: Mrs. Howard Gatliff of Lincoln, Nebraska, has established descent of her husband from this Cornelius<sup>4</sup>Gatliff, through his son, Charles Hobert Gatliff who married Mary ("Polly") Early. (See pages 96-97)





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## FOURTH GENERATION - cont'd

8. REECE<sup>4</sup> GATLIFF (Charles<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born February 2, 1779, probably in Botetourt or Greenbrier county, Virginia, but his family moved about this time to Kentucky, which was then a county of Virginia. This data is taken from the old family Bible of his father, Charles Gatliff.

This name of Reece(Reese or Rees) is of special interest as it appears in this Gatliff family for several succeeding generations. It is the English version of the name Rhys, a popular one among the Welsh. It was the name of several ancient independent princes of Wales from the time of Rhys ap Tewdwr(1078-1093) and Rhys Griffyd(1155-1197), Welsh heroes celebrated in ballads and stories of "The Lord Rhys". These were ancestors of the Tudor line of English rulers.

Reece Gatliff was one of four children of Charles and Christiana (McGuire) Gatliff who were captured with their mother from Martin's Station on June 26, 1780, and held captive by the Indians until released in the spring of 1783.

With other children of the family, Reece was reared in Garrard county, Kentucky, and, with his father and his brothers, James and Cornelius, settled on land in the southern part of the state, newly opened for settlement in 1797, and known as "Headright Claims".

On November 10, 1798, 200 acres of land on the Cumberland River, then in Lincoln county, were surveyed to Reece Gatliff; and on June 1, 1808, another 50 acre tract was surveyed to him, also on the Cumberland River, then in Knox county. Knox was taken from Lincoln in 1799. (See page 54)

In THE SECOND CENSUS OF KENTUCKY, 1800, names of Charles, Cornelius, James, and Rees Gatliff appear as taxpayers of Knox county on September 4, 1800.

When Charles Gatliff, the father, wrote his Will, May 24, 1837, clause 5 states: "I will my son Reese Gatliff a hundred acre tract of land that lies up the creek above him where he now lives to be his and his heirs forever". And clause 10 states: "..... I have a fifty acre tract that I will to my son Reese Gatliff at the mouth of the deep Branch to be his and his heirs forever ...".

No special research has been done regarding Reece Gatliff and we have no further information of him.



## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## FOURTH GENERATION - cont'd

9. MOSES<sup>4</sup> GATLIFF (Charles<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born December 13, 1783, in Kentucky. Exact place of his birth is not known, as we do not know exactly where Charles Gatliff and his family lived immediately after returning to Kentucky in May of 1783, following the release from captivity of his wife and older children. It is thought by descendants that he owned land near Paris, Kentucky, and lived there for a time, in the beautiful bluegrass region of the state.

The date of the birth of Moses, and the fact that his wife's name was Mary Walker, are taken from the old family Bible of his father, Charles Gatliff.

With other children of the family he lived in Garrard county from about 1783 to about 1800, when the family moved to their new home on the Cumberland River in Knox county. (See deposition of Charles Gatliff, page 77)

The Will of the father, Charles Gatliff written May 24, 1837, states, in clause 3: "I will my son Moses Gatliff, a two hundred and eighty acre tract of land or thereabouts and a hundred acre tract of land that joins the tract of land he now lives on, that I have made him a deed to, to be his and his heirs forever".

No special research has been done regarding Moses Gatliff and nothing more is known of him, except that there is one member of D.A.R. on service of Charles Gatliff through this son, Moses. We do not have the name of that member.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## FOURTH GENERATION - cont'd

10. SARAH (Louise?)<sup>4</sup>GATLIFF (Charles<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born February 1, 1787, and died September 30, 1864. She married about 1804(5) John Isham Farris, born March 16, 1779, died May 23, 1841. Dates of these births and deaths are from the old family Bible of her father, Charles Gatliff.

Probably she was born in Garrard (then Lincoln) county, Kentucky for land in that part of Lincoln had been surveyed to Charles Gatliff in 1784, and he was taxed there in 1790. Also, he states that he lived in Garrard county most of the time after the Revolution until about 1800 when he moved to live on the Cumberland River in Whitley (Knox until 1818) county. He was taxed in Knox county in 1800.

We have been unable to find any record of the marriage of Sarah Gatliff and John I. Farris in Lincoln, Knox, Garrard, Mercer, Madison or Pulaski counties-all that had been formed in that part of the state prior to 1800. We have guessed at the date of this marriage as about 1804, because their oldest child was born in 1805.

John Isham Farris was a son of Isham Farris who was one of four brothers who came from Virginia to Lincoln county, probably soon after the ending of the Revolution, and settled on the waters of Dick's River near Crab Orchard. Of these brothers, Nathan and Isaac were killed during an Indian attack on their homes in February of 1788, according to a statement made by Col. William Whitley. The other two brothers, John and Isham Farris, had helped to bury the dead after McNitt's defeat in what now is Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park(1786?) and after establishment of the Wilderness Wagon Road in 1796, were among early settlers in that section of what now is Laurel county.

John and Isham Farris, the pioneers, were large land owners and there are many records regarding them in counties of Lincoln, Knox, and Laurel - the last mentioned formed in 1825

Isham Farris, the pioneer, had four sons: James Isham, who married Polly Blakely and remained in Laurel county where descendants are still found; John Isham who married Sarah Gatliff and removed to Knox county; Joseph who removed to Missouri; and Esom who died early. There also was a daughter, Dicie, who married Gilbert Farris, February 8, 1798.

Because of the similiarity and repetition of given names in the Farris family, it is difficult to say which of the men on land records and tax lists was the John I. Farris who mar-





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

ried Sarah Gatliff. But, probably he is the John Farris of Knox county who was ensign in the 54th Regiment of the "Cornstalk Militia" on December 1, 1803.

In Will of Charles Gatliff, written 1837, filed at July term of court for Whitley county in 1838, clause 4 reads: "I will my son Aaron Gatliff and my son-in-law John Isham Farris a two hundred and forty odd acre tract of land or thereabouts that joins the land they now live on that I have made them a deed to and the road called the crossroad that runs up the branch to be the line between them to be theirs and their heirs forever and I also give to the said Aaron Gatliff and John Farris a fifty acre tract of land that lies over the river opposite to Aaron to be theirs and their heirs forever".

When John I. Farris died in 1841, he was buried on his plantation a few miles east of Williamsburg, Whitley county, Kentucky. His wife, Sarah Farris died in 1864, and was buried there also. No Will or probating of estate for John I. Farris has been found. In 1850 Census, Whitley county, appears the following: Sarah Farris age 63, Emily, 21, both born Kentucky.

Children of John Isham and Sarah(Louise?) Farris.

- i. Elizabeth Farris, b.1805, mar. (1) John Ross(Rose?)  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ Faulkner.
- ii. Cornelius G(Gatliff?)Farris, b.Sept.9,1806, mar.  
Mary ("Nancy") Witt. (cont'd on page 69)
- iii. Joseph Farris (M.D.) b.1808, mar.Polly(Mary) Adams.
- iv. Jane Farris, b. 1810, mar. John R. Evans.
- v. Hiley Farris, b.1812, mar. Jack Evans (Knox county)
- vi. James Brittian(Britton)Farris, m.Mary Campbell(LaurelCo.)
- vii. Esom Farris, b.1816, Capt.in Confederate Army,1861-65.
- viii. Narcissius Farris, b.1818, mar. William Logan(Hogan?)
- ix. Sarah Louise Farris, mar. Thomas Early.
- x. Samantha Luan Farris, b.1823, m.(1)Thomas Ward(Word?)  
m.(2)a cousin,James Brittian Gatliff,son of Cornelius.
- xi. Nancy Farris, b.1826,d.1892, m.Thos.Cornelius Gatliff.
- xii. Emily Farris, b.1828,d.1872. (See 1850 Census, above)

This list of children is as sent us by a member of the family, and, supposedly, all or part of the data is from the family Bible of Charles Gatliff. It agrees with information published, 1954, in London, Laurel county, Kentucky, in an article titled PIONEER FAMILIES OF LAUREL COUNTY, appearing in the Diamond Jubilee Edition of THE SENTINEL-ECHO.

(See also pages 96-99, regarding the Farris family)

End of Fourth Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## FIFTH GENERATION

11. CORNELIUS G(atliff?)<sup>5</sup> FARRIS (John Isham Farris mar. Sarah<sup>4</sup> Gatliff, Charles<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born September 9, 1806 in Knox county (Whitley after 1818) Kentucky, and died there August 11, 1877. He was buried on his plantation a few miles east of Williamsburg. No estate records are found.

About 1831 he married Mary (nicknamed Nancy) Witt, who was born 1810-11 and died August 1, 1897. Nancy Witt was a daughter of Aires(Ayers) Witt, a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner. When he made application for pension in Knox county, Kentucky, on July 12, 1820 he stated:

"Aires Will, age 75 last New Year's Day, a resident of Knox county, doth on his oath declare that he served in the Revolutionary War as follows (viz) he served nearly five years under an enlistment for the term of the war and was discharged by the late Gov. Blount in Raleigh, North Carolina; that he enlisted and served under Col. Martin in the Second Regiment of the Virginia line in the Continental establishment and that his company was commanded by Captain O'Neil." (Abstracted in VIRGINIA MAGAZINE, Vol. 22, page 177.)

He mentions no wife, and lists his children as follows: "Sarah 20, married; Polly over 20, married; Elizabeth 20, married and one child; William 13; Samuel 11; and Nancy 9".

Data is being collected toward the publishing of a WITT FAMILY HISTORY, the original ancestor in this country being William Witt, a Huguenot, who fled persecution in France to come to Virginia about 1695 where he settled at Manakintowne, the French settlement in Albemarle county, Virginia.

Aires Witt, one of his descendants was born in Albemarle county on January 1, 1745, a son of William and Milly(?) Witt. The name of the wife of Aires Witt is not known, or the date and place of his marriage or dates or places of births of his children beyond what is given in his application for pension.

After his discharge from the army, he may have returned to Virginia, or he may have tarried in North Carolina, or he may have been in Tennessee for a time before coming to Kentucky, some time between birth of Nancy about 1810, and the time he made application for pension in 1820.

There is evidence that Aires Witt married, 2nd, in 1818, in Campbell county, Tennessee, Rebecca Bryant, but it appears that they did not live together for long, as there was some "law-ing" over property by Rebecca's brother, Minor Bryant.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Aires Witt seems not to have had a wife when he made application for pension in Knox county in 1820. For this reason Nancy may have been raised by relatives. We are unable to locate her or to find record of her marriage to Cornelius G. Farris in Knox, Whitley or Laurel counties. We have guessed its date about 1831, for their oldest child was born in 1832.

The old family Bible of Cornelius G. Farris is still in existence and from it we have copied the records (in full on pages 86-88). It was published by the American Bible Society in New York, 1866, and was presented to him October 30, 1866, by J.D. and Narcissa Gillis. In it are records of his parents, of himself and of his children. But strangely, his wife Nancy is not mentioned. It is suggested that there may have been an earlier Bible in which events were written nearer the time they transpired which might have given his marriage to Nancy. But, if so, its whereabouts are not now known.

After the death of Cornelius G. Farris in 1877, his widow, Nancy Farris, came west with the family of her daughter, Sarah M. (Farris) Cutbirth and other relatives. She is buried in the cemetery in Silver Lake, Shawnee county, Kansas, in the Cutbirth family lot, and on her gravestone is the following:

## MOTHER

Nancy Farris, born Knox county, Kentucky  
died Aug. 1, 1897, Conway Springs, Kansas

Children of Cornelius G. and Nancy (Witt) Farris  
(from Bible Records and 1850 U.S. Census)

- i. John Hansford Farris, b. Apr. 19, 1832, d. Mch. 18, 1873;  
7th Ky Vol. Infantry, Comp. G, Civil War.
- ii. Annette (Antoinette) Farris, b. Jan. 19, 1834 (5?); mar. John S. Rains who was b. July 8, 1817. Child.: 1. Fannie Bell Rains b. Jan. 25, 1866; 2. T. W. Rains b. Nov. 14, 1867; 3. Maud May Rains b. Nov. 4, 1869; 4. Speed W. T. Rains, b. Sept. 10, 1873; 5. U. S. Grant Rains, b. Sept. 12, 1875; 6. Lulu Joe Rains, b. Oct. 22, 1877.
- iii. Speed Farris, b. Oct. 17, 1836; d. July 7, 1863, Lincoln Co., Ky; Lieut. 32nd Regt. Ky Vol. Infantry.
- iv. Narcissa (Narcissus) Farris, b. Apr. 21, 1838; m. J. D. Gillis.
- v. James F. Farris, b. Feb. 9, 1840
- vi. Samantha Farris, b. Jan. 9, 1842; d. Mch. 12, 1872; m. Falkner.
- vii. Esom Farris, MD, b. Jan. 14, 1844; res. Conway Springs, Kans.
- viii. Mary Farris, b. Jan. 21, 1846; mar. Henry Gatliff, a son of Speed and Louivisa Gatliff.
- ix. Joseph D. Farris, b. Mch. 22, 1848; mar. Miranda Wilder.
12. x. Sarah May Farris, b. June 15, 1850; mar. Joseph L. Cutbirth.

End of Fifth Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## SIXTH GENERATION

12. SARAH MAY<sup>6</sup> FARRIS (Cornelius G.<sup>5</sup> Farris, John Isham Farris mar. Sarah<sup>4</sup> Gatliff, Charles<sup>3</sup> Gatliff, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born June 15, 1850, near Williamsburg, Whitley county, Kentucky, and died in Silver Lake, Shawnee county, Kansas, on May 29, 1940.

She was married in Williamsburg on November 22, 1871, by Joel Wilder, D.D., to Joseph L. Cutbirth of that city, who was born October 19, 1845, and died January 21, 1915, at Silver Lake. Both he and his wife are buried in the Silver Lake Cemetery. Dates on their gravestones agree with data in the Cutbirth Family Bible which was published by A.J. Holman & Co. in Philadelphia, 1886. Data quoted in full on pages 90-92.

Sarah M. (Farris) and Joseph L. Cutbirth, with their two oldest children, came west soon after the death of her father, Cornelius G. Farris, in 1877. Her mother, Nancy (Witt) Farris may have come with them at this time, or she may have joined them some time later. Younger children in the Cutbirth family were born in Silver Lake.

Sarah M. and Joseph L. Cutbirth were the founders of the Loyal Chapter No. 176, Order of Eastern Star, in Silver Lake, and served as first Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron of the chapter. He served, also, as the Treasurer of the Lake Lodge, No. 50, A.F. & A.M. of Silver Lake, for thirty years.

Children of Joseph L. and Sarah M. (Farris) Cutbirth.

- i. Lidia E. Cutbirth, b. Sept. 19, 1872, Williamsburg, Ky;  
d. ; mar. Aug. 3, 1889, O.C. Neiswender.
13. ii. Lulu F. Cutbirth (twin) b. Sept. 19, 1872, Williamsburg, Ky;  
mar. Wm. M. Philbin. (cont'd on page 72.)
- iii. James H. Cutbirth, b. Jan. 22, 1879, Silver Lake, Kans.;  
mar. Feb. 1, 1905, Lulu M. Cord. Child.: Cord Farris  
Cutbirth, b. Apr. 3, 1906; d. Oct. 8, 1928; bur. Oct. 10,  
Kansas City, Mo.; mar. Feb. 13, 1928, Beatrice Lawrence.
- iv. Infant son, b. Dec. 13, 1880, died soon.
- v. George L. Cutbirth (adopted name of Robert G(eorge)),  
b. Feb. 24, 1882, Silver Lake, Kans.; mar. Apr. 9, 1909,  
Winfred Spangler. Child.: Robt. G., Jr., b. Nov. 16, 1926.
- vi. Everett Hanceford Cutbirth, b. Mch. 22, 1884 (nickname, Ben)  
mar. Jan. 29, 1907, Clara V. Oliver, b. Nov. 5, 1889, d.  
Sept. 2, 1926, Kansas City, Kans. Child.: Charles Joseph  
Cutbirth, b. Dec. 21, 1913.
- vii. Ammah Faith Cutbirth, b. Feb. 22, 1887, d. Apr. 27, 1889.

End of Sixth Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## SEVENTH GENERATION

13. LULIA FINDLEY<sup>7</sup> CUTBIRTH (Joseph L. Cutbirth married Sarah M.<sup>6</sup> Farris, Cornelius G.<sup>5</sup> Farris, John Isham Farris married Sarah<sup>4</sup> Gatliff, Charles<sup>3</sup> Gatliff, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born September 19, 1872 at Williamsburg, Witley county, Kentucky and died October 2, 1954 at Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas.

She came west with her parents, her twin sister, her grandmother and others of the family when about six years of age. The family was in Silver Lake, Shawnee county, Kansas by Jan. 22, 1879 when her brother James H. Cutbirth was born.

On February 28, 1891, she was married to William Martin Philbin, who was born in 1864 near Dublin, Ireland, and died in Kansas City, Missouri on May 20, 1909. He is buried in the Catholic Cemetery at St. Mary's, Kansas, where he had attended school. Dates are from his gravestone and the Cutbirth Bible, which is quoted in full on pages 90-92.

Lulia F. (Cutbirth) Philbin was married, secondly, to W. S. Robinson. There were no children by her second marriage. They lived in a beautiful country home called Spring Acres Farm, near Topeka, Kansas. Her dates are from the Cutbirth Bible, and from her gravestone in Silver Lake Cemetery.

Children of Wm. M. and Lulia F. (Cutbirth) Philbin.

- i. Ammah Alena Philbin, b. June 9, 1892; d. July 1, 1956, in Wichita, Kansas, where she was interred in the Catholic Cemetery, Kellogg and Rutan Streets. She was a "femme sole".
14. ii. Marguirete Philbin (adopted name of Margaret Alva) (nicknamed "May") b. Feb. 1, 1894; mar. Wm. J. Blaine. (cont'd on page 73)
- iii. Joseph Cutbirth Philbin, b. Apr. 7, 1901, d. Apr. 12, 1901.

End of Seventh Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## EIGHTH GENERATION

14. MARGARET ALVA<sup>8</sup> PHILBIN (baptized Marguirete) (Wm. M. Philbin married Lulia F.<sup>7</sup> Cutbirth, Joseph L. Cutbirth married Sarah M.<sup>6</sup> Farris, Cornelius G.<sup>5</sup> Farris, John Isham Farris married Sarah<sup>4</sup> Gatliff, Charles<sup>3</sup> Gatliff, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles) was born February 1, 1894 at Silver Lake, Shawnee county, Kansas, and was married, by Rev. Crawford, on November 21, 1923, at Spring Acres Farm near Topeka, Kansas to William Johnston Blaine, who was born August 25, 1891 at Pratt, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine have their home at 353 South Belmont Avenue in Wichita, Kansas. He is a member of Masonic orders, and she is a member of the Order of Eastern Star. They are Presbyterians, being members of the First Presbyterian Church in Wichita, Kansas.

Mrs. Blaine is D.A.R. National No. 468,129, a member of Eunice Sterling Chapter of Wichita, on record of service of her ancestor, Captain Charles Gatliff of Virginia and Kentucky - lineage and service as given in this book, which was compiled for her.

Copies of all the original records quoted in the Appendix were filed with Mrs. Blaine's Application for D.A.R. membership. These are: Will of Charles Gatliff; Pension Records of Charles Gatliff; and Bible Records from three Bibles (the Farris, Cutbirth and Gatliff Bibles). Also filed with her claim were certified copies of records from gravestones in cemeteries at Silver Lake and at St. Mary's.

Child of William J. and Margaret A. (Philbin) Blaine.

15. i. Barbara Lou Blaine, born June 12, 1925, married Gerald Herbert Grothe (cont'd on page 74)

End of Eighth Generation





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## NINTH &amp; TENTH GENERATIONS

15. BARBARA LOU<sup>9</sup> BLAINE (Wm. J. Blaine married Margaret Alva<sup>8</sup> Philbin, Wm. M. Philbin married Lulia F.<sup>7</sup> Cutbirth, Joseph L. Cutbirth married Sarah M.<sup>6</sup> Farris, Cornelius G.<sup>5</sup> Farris, John I. Farris married Sarah<sup>4</sup> Gatliff, Charles<sup>3</sup> Gatliff, James<sup>2</sup>, Charles<sup>1</sup>) was born June 12, 1925 in Wichita, Kansas and was married on September 11, 1946 to Gerald Herbert Grothe, who was born May 20, 1922, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Grothe of Newton, Kansas.

Barbara (Blaine) and her husband Gerald Grothe are both graduates of Kansas State College in Manhattan, Kansas, where they majored in Journalism and Industrial Arts. Both are members of the Alpha Ze Delta honorary fraternity, and of the Quill Club. He is, also, a member of the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Theirs was a college romance, their marriage taking place at the Alpha Ze Delta fraternity house, Manhattan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ray Kern, a Presbyterian minister of Manhattan.

In the spring of 1962, Barbara (Blaine) Grothe filed application for membership in D.A.R. on her ancestor, Captain Charles Gatliff, and now is a member of Ranier Chapter, D.A.R. of Seattle, Washington, where they make their home.

Children of Gerald H. and Barbara Lou(Blaine) Grothe.

- i. Margo Denise Grothe, born Jan. 31, 1951 in Wichita, Kansas.
- ii. Mark Blaine Grothe, born Mch. 16, 1955 in Seattle, Washington.
- iii. Matthew Alan Grothe, born Nov, 6, 1958, Seattle, Washington; died Mch. 4, 1959.
- iv. Malcomb Philbin Grothe, born June 8, 1961, Seattle.

End of Ninth & Tenth Generations



APPENDIX  
ORIGINAL RECORDS





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## PENSION RECORD OF CHARLES GATLIFF

(copy of photocopy of handwritten records  
from General Services Administration,  
National Archives & Records Service,  
Washington, D. C.)

ORDER FOR PHOTOCOPIES	File designation	Receipt No
concerning VETERAN	R - 3949	14458
14700	name of searcher	date pp.
	WAS	6/25/59 10
		EP

State of Kentucky  
Whitley County ss

On the 21st day of October 1833 personally appeared before the Whitley Court Charles Gatliff a resident of Whitley County in the State of Kentucky aged Eighty Five years the 28th day of May last who being duly sworn according to law doth on his Oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832

That on the 2nd day of June 1778 he commenced as an Indian Spy under an appointment of John Henderson Commander of Cooks fourt Bottetort County Virginia and that he was in actual Service under said appointment five months and thirteen days

1st One Tour of ten days with James Fitzpatrick

2nd One Tour of ten days with Joseph Ellis & Wm. Mcguire

3rd One Tour of four Months and 23 days with Matthew Creed  
the service ending the 15th of November of the same year.

In June 1780 He was appointed an Indian Spy by Colo Benjamin Logan on Clark's expedition in which capacity he Served three months. He was appointed a Spy by said Colo Logan to repair to Limestone to ascertain as Well the movement of the Indians & British in which he served twenty days. The two last from Kentucky. Making in all Nine Months and 23 he was in actual Service as an Indian Spy.

Previous to the last two tours, in the year 1779 he served two companies as a Volunteer private under Command of Capt. Riddle in which Company they erected Riddles Station He was in actual Service One Month

In the Spring of 1780 He Volunteered under Capt. Haggan and served in the expedition commanded by Colo Bowman against the Shawnee on the Little Miamia One month making in all two months service as a private.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

In the summer of fall of 1780 he was elected Capt of Martins Station by its inhabitants and continued in actual Service three months and untill the Station was taken by the British & Indians. In the fall of the same year and midiatly after Martins fort was taken as above he received Orders from Colo Bowman to take commend of Bryants Station which was likely to brake up. He served under said appointment two months. Making in all five months of Actual Service as Capt.

There is no living evidence that he knows of by which he can prove the foregoing declaration and the only document in his possession is herewith filed dated August 22nd 1780, Signed by John Bowman.

I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension roll of any agency of any State

Sworn to and Subscribed the day of the Year aforesaid  
(signed)

CHARLES GATLIFF

The following questions were propounded by the Court

Question 1st Where and in what year were you born

Ans. In the County of Philadelphia & State of Pennsylvania and in 1748 agreeable to the record of My age.

Question 2nd Where were you living when called into service

Ans. At Cooks fort in Greenbrier (Formerly Botetort) County Virginia

Question 3rd Where have you lived Since the Revolutionary War and Where do you now live

Ans. Principally in Garrard County Kentucky except the last thirty Odd Years which is in Whitley County Kentucky on Cumberland river where I now live

Question 4" How were you called into Service

Ans. I was living in Cooks fourt and called into Service by an appointment as an Indian Spy by Capt. John Henderson.

Question 5" State the Name of the Regular Officers with the troops

Ans. There was none at Cooks fourt but in Kentucky and in the year 1779 Col<sup>o</sup> Bowman, in 1780 Gen<sup>l</sup> Clark and in 1781 Col<sup>o</sup> Benjamin Logan

Question 6" State the Circumstances of your service

And. I was a Spy in 1774 for the Fowlers fourt Culbertsons bottom on New river the length of service not recollected. In 1775 was peace 1776-7 we had war with both Britian and Indians but I was not called on in either year. In 1778 in the month of June I commenced as an Indian Spy the 1st Tours with different mates. I served upwards of five months.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

I assisted in erecting Riddles fourt in Kentucky in 1779 I volunteered in Capt. Haggans Company and was on Bowmans company had a battle at Chilicotha with the Shawnees we got but one Scalp but lost 10 or 12 men After our return I engaged to hunt game to Supply Riddles fourt to prevert it braking up Dorchester there hunter being killed and his mate refusing to serve longer In hunting I frequently took with me Thos Emery who was killed near the fourt I continued untill I concluded to build another fourt Called since Martins fourt I hunted for Martins fort Sometime Isaac Reace (?) my hunting mate being killed I took such others as I could get to Serve When I was absent the fourt was taken by the British and Indians and its inhabitants made prisoners amongst whom was my Wife and four children I then joined Col<sup>o</sup> Logan at Bryants Springs and was appointed a Spy Pilot for the Army which marched to Mad river at Pickway had a battle and lossed 18 or 20 men On our return I received Orders from Col<sup>o</sup> Bowman to take possession and command of Bryants fourt(or station) which I kept untill Some time in November I then took a Tour as a spy to Limestone to ascertain the movement of the enemy A tour of 20 days and after returning I resigned all business of the kind and in the Spring of 1782(?) I went in Company with Daniel Boon & Benjamin Logan Members elected to the Virginia Legislature to Virginia I returned (I think) in July of the same year

In the fall following I started through the Wilderness to join the Southern Army but hearing that Cornwallas was taken at York I changed my course and went to Virginia Greenbrier County In 1783 I met my family below Staunton who had been taken prisoners from the Martins Station in Ky and with them returned to Kentucky in the Month of May Clarks expedition parting I Remained at ease until in 1786

I served in all the campains ever raised in Kentucky except Clarks in 1782 at(after?) the Blue Licks I was a Spy and pilot in 1786 under Logan in 1790 I was a Spy and pilot in Harmers Campain I headed the Pioneers about one & a half month and after my arival at home I quit the Service I was in four General engagements previous to this time I served as a Spy with 7 others by twos untill all were discharged but myself the longest Tour Eight Months lacking 8 days but this Tour since 1783 the different Skirmishes I was in previous I cannot recollect but I know I served as I have stated in my Declaration to wit

As an Indian Spy -----	Nine Months & 13 days
As a privit -----	two months
As Capt -----	Five Months

\* Sworn to and declared the day of year aforesaid

---

\*Note: - This is as it appears in the original.





THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Question 7" Did you ever receive a discharge

Ans. I never did nor did I ever apply for the nature of my service was different from most as I always stood ready to be called on and a discharge (if I ever thought of it) was a Small Consideration with me at that time Nor do I recollect any time that it would have been proper for me to apply except Once or twice when leaving Kentucky, but intending to return I never thought about it Consequently I never applied

Sworn to and Subscribed the day and Year aforesaid

(signed) CHARLES GATLIFF

We William Siler - a Clergyman residing in Whitley County and William Cummins residing in the ?????????? certify that we are Well acquainted with Charles Gatliff who has subscribed and sworn to the foregoing Declaration and interrogations put by the Court that we believe him to be upward of Eighty years of age That he is reported and believed in the neighborhood County & State in which he resides to have been a Soldier of the Revolution and that we concur in that opinion

Sworn to and Subscribed the day and year aforesaid

(signed) William Siler(s) M.G.  
(signed) William Cummin(s)

KENTUCKY

25051

CHARLES GATLIFF

of Whitley Co in the State of Kentucky who was a private in the com commanded by Capt Henders of the reg commanded by Col Logan in the Virginia line for 16 months & 3 days

Inscribed in the Roll of Kentucky at the rate of 53 Dollars 66 cents per annum to commence 4 March, 1831

Certificate of Pension issued the 14th day Nov. 1833 and A. Craig Whitley Ctt

Arrears to the 4th Sept 134.17  
Semi-annual allowance ending 4 Mch. 26.83  
\$161.00

(Revolutionary Claim)  
( Act June 7, 1832 )

RECORDED BY Danl Boyd Clerk  
BOOK E Vol 7 Page 11





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

State of Kentucky)  
County of Whitley) ss

On this the Fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and Fifty three personally appeared before me John Maken a Justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid and State of Kentucky being duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions made by Act of Congress passed the 3rd February 1853, granting pensions to widows of persons who served during the Revolutionary War; That she is the Widow of Charles Gatliff deceased, a Revolutionary pensioner.

She states that she does not recollect any of the officers names under whom he served nor does she know the time or where he served. She states that her recollection has almost failed but for proof of his service &c she refers to the papers on file in the department on which her said husband was allowed a pension and hopes that no more will be required.

She further declares that she was married to her said husband Charles Gatliff in Knox County Kentucky by James Sullivan a Methodist preacher legally authorized to solemnize the rights of matrimony, on the 17th day of June one thousand eight hundred and nine, and that her said husband died on the

that she not married to the said Chars Gatliff before 1800 30th day of June 1838 and ~~not~~ prior to that date or the second of January eighteen hundred but at the time above stated, she further declares that she is now a widow and that she has never been married since the death of her said husband, and that her maiden name was Rachel Cummins.

(signed) RACHEL GATLIFF

Sworn to and subscribed to by Rachel Gatliff on the day and year above written, before me John Mahan a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid and I further certify that Rachel Gatliff is a lady who supports a good Character & that I believe she is of the age above stated & that I am acquainted with her and know her to be the identical widow of Charles Gatliff decd who was a Revolutionary pensioner. I further certify that from old age she seems to be a woman of bad recollection. And that from old age & bodily infirmity she is not able to attend in open Court, and that I am not interested in this claim nor am I prosecuting the same save under my hand. I further certify that the words "that she was not married to the said Charles Gatliff before 1800" was interlined in my presence and presence of the deponent.

(signed) John Mahan JP W6

The Commissioner of pensions will please forward my certificate of pension when allowed to Mr. J.(I?) Newcum, Mt. Vernon, Ky who is my agent.

attest

(signed) RACHEL GATLIFF

John Mahan JP





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

WILL

Whitley County, Kentucky

OF

Will dated May 24, 1837

Order Book 1, page 460

July Term, 1838

CHARLES GATLIFF

The last will and testament of Charles Gatliff, Dec'd, was this day produced in open Court in words and figures as follows: (to-wit)

In the Name of God, Amen:

I, Charles Gatliff, of the State of Kentucky and County of Whitley, being from home in the County of Munroe and State of Virginia at Jacob Cook's and in bad health, but being of sound mind and disposing memory, and also being desirous to dispose of such of this world's goods as it has pleased God to bless me with, knowing the uncertainty of human life I proceed to dispose of the same in the manner following, to-wit:

1st, My will as that my funeral expenses be paid out of my personal estate, and that all my just debts be adjusted and paid by my executor judiciously as soon as convenient.

2nd, My will is that my two grandsons, sons of my son, James Gatliff, to-wit: Squire Gatliff and Jefferson Gatliff, shall have all that plantation where they and my son James Gatliff now lives on in the State of Kentucky in the County of Whitley, when and as soon as my above named grandsons does give good personal secutiry that their father, James Gatliff and Molly, his wife, shall be comfortable supported during their natural life upon the said plantation and the plantation is bound for their support and at any time when my two grandsons, Squire and Jefferson, shall think proper, they may devide the said tract of land according to quantity between themselves to be theirs and their heirs forever.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

3rd, I will my son, Moses Gatliff, a two hundred and eighty acre tract of land or thereabouts and a hundred acre tract of land that joins the tract of land he now lives on and that I have made him a deed to be his and his heirs forever.

4th, I will my son, Aaron Gatliff, and my son-in-law, John Isham Faris, a two hundred and forty odd acre tract of land or thereabouts that joins the land they now live on that I have made them a deed to and the road called the crossroad that runs up the branch to be the line between them to be theirs and their heirs forever and I also give to the said Aaron Gatliff and John Faris a fifty acre tract of land that lies over the river opposite to Aaron to be theirs and their heirs forever.

5th, I will my son, Reese Gatliff, a hundred acre tract of land that lies up the creek above him where he now lives to be his and his heirs forever.

6th, I will a hundred acre tract of land to my daughter-in-law that lies in Cud Birds gap to Sarrah Gatliff, widow of Cornelius Gatliff to be hers and her heirs forever.

7th, I have a hundred acres of land near the mouth of Watts Creek, that has a Sulphur Spring on it, that I will to my two grandsons, Squire and Jefferson Gatliff sons of James Gatliff to be theirs during their natural life and after their decease it is to belong to their children, but I reserve the use of the Spring to the Commonwealth forever.

8th, I have a four hundred and thirty four acres of land on the Clear fork of Cumberland River in two tracts that I will my executor shall sell on a twelve months credit with approved security and use the money in settling my estate and if any surplus it to be divided among my legatees, I have three hundred and fifty acres of joining the same that I will my executor to sell as above, and the money to be used as above only he is not to make sale until there is a necessity to do so on account of having ready money on hand.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

9th, I will that a tract of land that I have on Whitstone of two hundred acres joining the land I live on that my executor must sell on a twelve months credit when compelled to use the money as described above.

10th, I will that my home plantation shall be rented by my executor and left in good repair until he shall see there is a necessity to sell the same on a reasonable credit with approved security and the purchase money to be paid in annual instalments and divide the money among my legatees, and that he shall sell a two hundred and eighty acres of land that joins the home place on the northwest side of the same, when he sees it necessary and divide the purchase money amongst my legatees with twelve months credit and approved security and I have one hundred acres of land upon Maple Creek that I have sold to Abraham Wills and if he has paid or when he does pay the purchase money I do authorize my executor to make him a conveyance for the same and I have a ninety acre tract of land upon the west end of my home place, that my executor must sell at twelve months credit with approved security and divide the purchase money amongst my legatees and have two tracts of land of one hundred and twenty supposed to be both platted into one tract that my executor must sell as above, and the money to be paid over as above. Said land lies upon the Fall Branch and on the River, and I have a fifty acre tract that I will to my son Reese Gatliff, at the mouth of the deep branch to be his and his heirs forever and I have two other fifty tracts of land joins the same and above that my executor must sell at twelve months credit with approved security and pay over the money to my legatees equally as above.

11th, I have a tract of land the quantity not known upon Cumberland River that my executor must sell at Twelve months credit with approved security and divide the money amongst my legatees and I have a tract of two hundred acres of land joining my home place on the west end that my executors must sell with twelve months credit and approved security and divide the money amongst my legatees, but it is understood that my executors will not proceed to sell any of





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

the above tracts or parcels of land until he discovers it is but to do so and to sell which ever tract or tracts that he thinks will sell best and when he sells and receives the purchase money he is authorized to made a deed of conveyance to any and all that he may sell.

12th, I will my negro woman Prank to be free at my death with five acres of good land and put in good order for her to cultivate and to be continually kept in good repair for her with liberty to change her five acres from one part of the farm to the other for her benefit during her natural life and my executor must see to her getting justice and compell the legatees to do the repairing of her ground that is the legatee where she may decide to live.

13th, I will that my female slaves (to wit) Lott and Deloe and Coorne and all my female slaves of their issue shall be free at the age of twenty five years of age.

14th, I will that my male slaves (to wit) Add and Benn and Tom, and all my male boy slaves shall be free when they arrive at the age of thirty years.

15th, I will that my negro woman Ealce and my negro man Jordan, and my man Harry shall be sold by my executor at twelve months credit with approved security and pay over the money evenly to my legatees.

16th, I will my son-in-law William Martin one hundred dollars to be paid by my executor out of any money he may have on hand when he can make it convenient.

17th, I will my son, James Gatliff, small sums of money to be paid by my executor out of any money he may have on hand at any time he may have it and the said James Gatliff may stand in need of the same.

18th, I will that my executor shall carry on the suit that I have in Court respecting the family of negroes that has brought suit for their freedom and do the best he can.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

19th, I constitute and appoint John H. Vater my agent to superintend and rent my land that I have on New River and at the mouth of Bluestone in Mercer County in Virginia and I authorize him to make sale of all that land that I have there and if he can get two thousand dollars in annual payments or two thousand dollars a yearly and if he does to write to my executor Joseph Gatliff of the State of Kentucky, and pay over the same to the said Gatliff:

20th, My will is that a fair construction be made of this my last will and testament and that no part of it be strained.

21st, Lastly, I constitute and appoint Joseph Gatliff, my executor of this my last will and testament. Given under my hand and seal this twenty fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

/s/ Charles Gatliff - seal -

Sect.

William Handly  
Riley Cook  
Jacob Cook

State of Kentucky  
Sct.  
County of Whitley.

I, Margery Hanks, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County above named, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the last will and testament of Charles Gatliff recorded in Order Book 1, page 460, in the office of the Whitley County Court Clerk, Williamsburg, Ky.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the 7th day of April, 1938.

Margery Hanks, Notary Public  
Whitley County, Kentucky.  
My Com. expires 1-11-42.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THE FARRIS BIBLE

(copied by Helen J. Black. July 29, 1959  
at home of Mrs. Wm. J. Blaine, Wichita)

(Hand written on front fly leaf)

CORNELIUS G. FARRIS' BOOK

Presented by

J. D. and Narcissa Gillis

Oct. 30, 1866

(Title page)

The  
NEW TESTAMENT  
of our  
Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ  
translated out of  
The Original Greek  
and with the former  
Translations Diligently Compared and Revised

New York  
American Bible Society  
Instituted in the year MDCCCXVI  
1866

(the records are written on fly leaves in back of book;  
the paper is poor and the ink is faded and blurred,  
but the records are distinguishable)



## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THE FARRIS BIBLE

(on 1st fly leaf, back of book)

Cornelius G. Faris was  
born Sept 9th 1806

John Hansford Faris was  
born April 19th 1832

Annette Faris was  
born January 19th 1838  
34

Speed Faris was born  
October 17th 1836

Narcissa Faris was  
born April 21st 1838

James F. Faris was  
born February 9th 1840

Samantha Faris was  
born January 9th 1842

Esom Farris was born  
January 14th 1844

Mary Faris was born  
January 21st 1846

Joseph D. Faris was born  
March 22nd 1848

\* Sarah Faris was born  
January 15, 1850

(on 2nd fly leaf, back of book)

John I Faris was born  
March 16th 1779

# Sarah Faris was born  
August 13th 1794

C. G. Farris died Aug  
11th 1877

\* See Cutbirth Bible for correction

# See Notes from Gatliff Bible for correction





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THE FARRIS BIBLE

(on 3rd fly leaf, back of book)

John I. Faris died  
May 23rd 1841

Sarah Faris (Gatliff) died  
Sept 30th 1864

-----

Speed Faris died  
July 7, 1863 in  
Lincoln Co. Kentucky  
At the time of his death he  
was a Lieutenant in the  
32nd Reg Ky Vol Infantry

(in green ink) John H. Farris died March  
18th 1873  
(in pencil) Belonged to the 7th Kentucky  
Volunteer Infantry Comp "G"

(on last fly leaf, back of book)

Fannie Bell Rains  
was born June 25th 1866

T.W.Raines was borne Nov 14th 1867

-----  
Maud May Raines  
was born Nov the 4th 1869

-----  
John S.Raines was born July the 8th 1817  
Speed W T was born Sept 10 1873

-----  
U. S. Grant Rains was born  
Sept 12th 1875

Lulu Joe Rains was  
born October 22, 1877

Samantha Falkner D C Mch 12, 1872





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THE GATLIFF BIBLE

(Penciled notes on loose yellow sheets in THE FARRIS BIBLE)

(1st sheet)

was born  
 John I Farris  
 was Born March 16" 1779

Deceased  
 John I Farris Died  
 May 23" 1841

---

Sarah Farris  
 was Born Feb 1st 1787

Deceased  
 Sarah Farris Died  
 September 30" 1864

---

(2nd sheet)

Charles Gatliff  
 was born May 28" 1748  
 Died  
 June 30"(on Cumberland river)1838  
 in Whitley County,Ky)  
 Christana McGuire was Born  
 Feby 10" 1753  
 Died She had the  
 Oct. 15" 1807 complaint it  
 was dropsy Sick two years & four months  
 Charles Gatliff and  
 Christiana McGuire  
 was married December  
 31" 1772

All this was copied from Chas. Gatliffs  
 Bible and wrote in his own hand writing

---

(3rd sheet)

John Hansford Farris  
 was born March 19" 1832  
 Antoinette Farris was Born  
 January 19" 1835

Charles Gatliffs Bible was Printed in Belfast Ireland  
 Printed by and for James Below and George Grierson,  
 Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty at the King's  
 Arms and two Bibles in Essex Street Dublin Ireland  
 in the year MDCCLI figures 1751



## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THE CUTBIRTH BIBLE

(copied by Helen J. Black, August 11, 1959  
at home of Mrs. Wm. J. Blaine in Wichita)

(Title Page) Holman's Parallel Edition

the

HOLY BIBLE

containing

The Authorized and Revised Versions

of the

Old and New Testaments

Arranged in Parallel Columns

The Text conformable to that of the Universities of  
Oxford and Cambridge

---

Complete Concordance

Marginal References; Chronological Table; A History of Ancient Biblical  
Manuscripts, with FacSimiles of the Same; The Earliest printed Edition of  
The Bible; A History of the Revision of the Bible etc.

Philadelphia  
A. J. Holman & Co.  
No 1222 Arch Street  
1886

---

(1st page of records)

This  
Certifies  
that

Joe L. Cutbirth  
and Sarah M. Farris  
were united by me in  
Holy Matrimony.

at Williamsburg Ky on the 22 day of  
November in the year of our Lord 1871  
In Presence of M. T. B. Suttin & Dr. Skinner  
Signed Joel Wilder, D. D.

---





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THE CUTBIRTH BIBLE

(2nd page of records)

## BIRTHS

Was born in Williamsburg, Whitley Co Ky  
 Joseph L. Cutbirth was born October 19th 1845  
 Sarah M. Cutbirth was born June 15th 1850

Lidia E. Cutbirth was born September 19th 1872  
 Lulia F. Cutbirth was born September 19th 1872

Was born in Silver Lake, Shawnee Co. Kansas

Jimmie H. Cutbirth was born Jan 22nd 1879

Infant son was born Dec 13th 1880

\* George L. Cutbirth was born February 24th 1882

# Everett Hanceford Cutbirth was born Mar 22nd 1884

Ammah F. Cutbirth was born Feb 22nd 1887

Ammah Alena Philbin was born June 9, 1892

Marguirete Philbin was born Feb. 1, 1894

Joseph Cutbirth Philbin was born April 7, 1901

Cord Farris Cutbirth was born April 3 - 1906

Charles Joseph Cutbirth was born Dec - 21 - 1913

Robert G. Cutbirth Jr. was born Nov. 16, 1926

% Clara C. Cutbirth was Nov 5 - 1889

---

Notes by copyist: Mrs. Blaine says that:

\* George L. adopted the name of Robert G.

# Everett was nicknamed "Ben"

% Clara was wife of Everett. This last entry is in pencil

---

(3rd page of records)

## MARRIAGES

Joe L. Cutbirth and Sarah M. Farris  
 was married Nov 22nd 1871

William Philbin and Lulia F. Cutbirth  
 was married Feb. 28, 1891

O. C. Neiswender and Lidia Cutbirth  
 was married Aug. 3, 1898

Everett H. Cutbirth and Clara V. Oliver  
 was married Jan 29, 1907

James H. Cutbirth and M. Lulu Cord  
 was married Feb. 1, 1905

\* Robt. G. Cutbirth and Winifred Spangler  
 were married April 9, 1909

William J. Elaine & Margaret Philbin  
 were married Nov 21, 1923

Cord Farris Cutbirth & Beatrice Lawrence  
 were married Feb. 13 - 1928

---

\*There is an erasure & correction regarding this marriage





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## THE CUTBIRTH BIBLE

(4th page of records)

## DEATHS

Ammah Faith Cutbirth died April 27  
1889 Saturday - One oclock

Joseph Cutbirth Philbin died April 12  
1901 Friday - Eight oclock

William M. Philbin died May  
20, 1909 7:30 A M. Thursday

Joseph L. Cutbirth died January  
21 - 1915 at three-thirty P.M. (Thursday)

Clara O. Cutbirth died Sept 2-1926 at  
9:30 P.M. at Kans City Ks.

Cord Farris Cutbirth Died Oct. 8 - 1928  
was buried in Kansas City Mo Oct.10,1928

Sarah M. Cutbirth died

---

(5th page of records)

## MEMORANDA

## Births

Barbara Lou Elaine was borned June 12, 1925

---

Note by copyist: Each marriage & death is in different  
hand writing. All entries are old and faded except  
the most recent ones.



## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

(Copy of newspaper clipping)

(PICTURE OF OPEN BIBLE)

Published in 1751, this massive Bible served as record book for a pioneer, Charles Gatliff, and his family.

### A BIBLE OF KENTUCKY HISTORY

Charles Gatliff brought it with him  
when he came here with Daniel Boone  
and in it he wrote down his activities

By Gerald Griffin  
Courier-Journal East Kentucky Bureau

Penned on the margin of a page in an ancient Bible at Williamsburg is that startling notation:

"November 26th 1792 I left of(off) Drinking A Broad  
(abroad) I hope till my Death".

In a neat, legible hand, it was written there the year Kentucky became a Commonwealth, by a remarkable figure of Eastern Kentucky's pioneer history, Charles Gatliff, progenitor of a prominent family in the Cumberland River Valley.

The old, massive Bible is one of the most valued possessions of the entire Gatliff clan, which is identified with coal and lumber developments in the area. The Bible is in the possession of J. B. Gatliff, Sr. of Williamsburg.

Although published in 1751, the Bible itself isn't unique, although the long "s", which looks like an "f", is used in its printing. That was the accepted lettering at the time.

What gives the old book its charm is the writing placed there in what looks like pokeberry-juice ink by the first of the Kentucky Gatliffs, who crossed through Cumberland Gap with Daniel Boone to occupy his land grants.

Although it still contains many notations by Charles Gatliff, once a captain in the Virginia colonial militia, the revered old book has lost many priceless entries. In some cases the ink has faded and in others the pages have been torn or lost. But older members of the family remember reading them.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Charles Gatliff who was born May 28, 1748, and died in \*1807, evidently brought the family Bible with him to the two story log house he built at the mouth of Maple Creek, where it flows into the Cumberland River, in Whitley County. The house still stands.

Like Jennie Wiley, the pioneer heroine of the Big Sandy Valley, Charles Gatliff has been largely overlooked by Kentucky historians despite his legendary exploits with the Indians. He was a member of George Roger Clark's hardy army that wrested the Northwest Territory from the British. And he was one of the pioneers who beat off an attack at Bryan #Station by Indians, Canadians and the renegade Simon Girty.

Gleaning partly from notations in the old Bible and from other authentic sources, the Gatliffs have pieced together an unwritten biography of their exciting ancestor. They know that he came into Kentucky - he spelled it Caintucky - with Boone on that celebrated trail blazer's second or third venture across the mountains.

They know that he was always fighting Indians because he made frequent notations in his Bible about killing them. And they know that at one time he had title to a vast acreage of land in the original Fayette County, possibly in the Blue-grass region. But they never have found out why he left it to settle in the hills.

The original Charles Gatliff of Kentucky must have been a man of means, for he brought slaves with him into the wilderness; and of some culture, for he could write legibly. Of course his spelling was a bit on the phonetic side, but so for that matter was George Washington's, and the two men were contemporaries.

There was a tragic epic in the colorful career of the old settler, which was originally set out in the Bible, some of the Gatliffs recall, but that part has disappeared.

Charles Gatliff brought his young bride with him into the dangerous new country probably in the 1770s and established her in their log house. Her name was Christiana Maguire.

---

### Notes:

- \*This is an error - is date of death of first wife, not his.
- #This is an error - Charles Gatliff was Capt. of Bryan's Station in Aug. of 1780 - the attack mentioned occurred in August of 1782. See pages 35 & 78 of this compilation.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

### PICTURE

Mrs. W. A. Archer, sister of the owner of the Bible and K. D. Gatliff, owner's cousin, study the Bible.

All went well for a while but one time, when Gatliff was away from home, the Shawnees struck. When the husband returned he found that the Indians had carried away his wife.

For 11 years, according to family tradition Charles wandered about fighting Indians and seeking Christiana. Finally he found her, still a captive of the savages. With her was her half-Indian child.

Tradition is vague as to just how Christiana was liberated. One story is that she was located in an Indian village by a white man who notified her husband and that he paid a ransom for her. Another, held to be the true account, by K. D. Gatliff, Williamsburg, is that she was forcibly freed by a raiding party led by Charles Gatliff and Daniel Boone.

At any rate, Charles brought Christiana back to what is now Whitley County and they raised a large family, including nine \*sons.

Whatever happened to the half-Indian boy is unknown, although family tradition has it that he was brought home with his mother and was well cared for.

Charles Gatliff was not the only one who made notations in the old Bible. Many of these refer to events that took place after his death. But the choice morsel is the one where the old boy "left off drinking abroad". He didn't say a word about what he might do along that line at home.

---

#### Note:

\* As sent to us by members of the family, 10 children are given - 6 sons and four daughters (one died in infancy)



## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

## ADDITIONAL DATA - 1963

We have recently learned through Mrs. Howard Gatliff of Lincoln, Nebraska, that two other GATLIFF(Gatliffe) histories have been compiled, which appear to be of different branches of the family.

One of these, edited by Henry Gatliff of New South Wales Australia, is titled: "STATIONS, GENTLEMEN!"; The Colourful Memoirs of an 18th Century Ensign; An Autobiography of James Gatliff (1766-1831). This James Gatliff was the great-grandfather of the editor. We do not know enough about this book to discuss it, but from the title, it sounds interesting.

Mrs. Howard Gatliff quotes parts of the second book, which is titled: THE GATLIFFE FAMILY HISTORY, and was compiled by Thomas Dixon Gatliffe of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1945, for his grandson, Robert Gatliffe. Ancestry is as follows:

- Thomas Robert<sup>10</sup>Gatliffe, b.Oct.22,1942, Kansas City,Mo.  
 Thomas Franklin<sup>9</sup>Gatliffe, b.June 24,1906, Elizabeth Co.,Va.,  
 m.Apr.13,1941,Glendale,Calif.,Dorothy Frances Flaspohler.  
 Thomas Dixon<sup>8</sup>Gatliffe, b.June 27,1877, mar.July 13,1905 in  
 Elizabeth Co.,Va., Maria Aiken.  
 Thomas Cornelius<sup>7</sup>Gatliffe,Jr., b.June 22,1846, Stephenson  
 Co.,Ill.; d.Whitley Co.,Ky, Oct.16,1914; mar.(1) Jan.20,  
 1870,Whitley Co.,Ky to Emily<sup>Jane</sup>King (dau.of Adolphus  
 Bovell & Almeda(Berry)King of Whitley Co.)b.Aug.21,1847,  
 d.Apr.10,1910; 5 child.; name of 2nd wife unknown; he &  
 both wives bur.Highland Cemetery,Williamsburg,Kentucky.  
 Thomas Cornelius<sup>6</sup>Gatliffe,Sr.,b.abt.1810; to Stephenson Co.,  
 Ill.1836 when age 16 with widowed mother,younger brother,  
 (ReeceB.Jr.),bro-in-law James Hart & others;ret'd to Knox  
 Co.,Ky where mar.1842,Nancy Farris (see chart,p.68); re-  
 turned to Stephenson Co.,Ill.,where 14 child.born,2 of  
 whom died infancy. All other children except Thomas Cor-  
 nelius<sup>7</sup>,Jr. remained in the west. Data quoted from his  
 obituary, publ.in newspaper of Freeport,Ill. He died Jan.  
 20,1888 in SanDiego,Calif. Full data given of all his  
 children, probably quoted from an old Bible.  
 Reece Braxton<sup>5</sup>Gatliffe, date of birth not given; d. before  
 1836, but.Botetourt Co.,Va.,abt 8 mi.from Fincastle & 1½  
 mi.from & overlooking James River,nr.where he was killed  
 by Indians or bandits(no date); mar.Feb.10,1810 in Jos  
 Bell(now Bell)Co.,Ky to Letitia Gatliffe; 6 children,  
 names given but no dates. Widow & children to Illinois.  
 Richard<sup>4</sup>Gatliffe, no dates, mar. Mary Wythe, daughter of  
 George Wythe, a Signer of Declaration of Independence.





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Thomas<sup>3</sup>Gatliffe, b.Feb.10,1672, prob. Braintree,Mass.; to Va.to visit relatives & remained in now Petersburg,Va.  
 Jonathan<sup>2</sup>Gatliffe, a mariner, b.Braintree,Mass., married Mary Richardson, oldest daughter of Amos, in June, 1663; three children, listed but not quoted herein.  
 Thomas<sup>1</sup>Gatliffe, a miller of Braintree, Mass.;d.May 17,1663; mar.(2nd) Prudence \_\_\_\_\_; 3 children, all born Braintree. No children by 1st wife.

This New England ancestry given for Reece Braxton<sup>5</sup>Gatliffe, is interesting in view of the fact that we know so little of the early ancestry of our Captain Charles Gatliff. Quite likely there is some relationship, but just what that relationship may be is not immediately apparent.

We note that the given name of Reece is one that occurs often in our branch of the family. And the middle name of Braxton suggests a relationship to the Samuel Gatliff who married a Braxton grand-daughter. (See page 14)

But the ancestry that Thomas Dixon Gatliffe gives for Letitia Gatliff, wife of Reece Braxton<sup>5</sup>Gatliffe, is questionable. He claims that she was the 8th child and 2nd daughter of Capt. Charles Gatliff(e) and wife Sarah Louise Maguire!; Capt. Charles being son of James, son of John, son of Jonathan! This disagrees with data researched and accepted by our branch of the family, and by the DAR.

The father of our Capt. Charles was named James, as is proven by probate of estate of James (see p.13). But the Bible of Capt. Charles, in which he himself made the entries, names his wife as Christiana McGuire, not Sarah Louise. And no Letitia is named in his Bible or in his Will. So we must conclude that she was of another branch of the family(see p. 58)

We are glad to have the information about Thomas Cornelius<sup>6</sup>Gatliff(e)Sr. and wife Nancy Farris, as she was one of the children of John Isham Farris and wife Sarah(Louise?) Gatliff(see chart p.68) and so a sister of Cornelius G. Farris of our family. We quote from Thomas Dixon Gatliffe:

"Ian (John) Esom Farris married Emily Jane Cameron, May 22,1661 in Edinburg, Scotland, British Isles, and they were colonists in Albemarle Colony, North Carolina in 1663.

"John Isham Farris was descendant of this marriage. He married Sarah Louise Gatliffe"(sic) "who was a daughter of Sarah Louise"(sic) "Maguire. This is our family of FARRIS.

"The father of John Isham Farris and his brothers, child-





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

ren and wives. migrated from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in the 1700s (18th century) to Lincoln County of present Kentucky, which at that time embraced counties of Knox, and of Whitley, which was carved out of Knox in 1818.

"Family Record of John Isham & Sarah Louise Farris

(nee Gatliff)

"John Isham Farris, b. Tues. Mch. 16, 1779; d. Sunday, May 23, 1841; mar. Sarah Louise Gatliffe, a daughter of 'old Charley Gatliffe', Capt. of Va. Militia & Col. & acting-chief of Artillery at Siege of Yorktown, Va.; in Revolutionary War, 1775-1781; also a Capt. in Col. Daniel Boone's Regt. Va. Militia". !!!! (For correct, proven Revolutionary service of Capt. Charles Gatliff, see pages 28-32 & pages 76-79. He was a Capt. in Va. Militia but there is nothing to show that he held any higher office. And, by his own statement, he did not get to Yorktown to take part in the fighting there.)

"Sarah Louise Gatliffe Farris was born Jan. 31, 1787 and died Friday, Sept. 30, 1864. Both she & her husband are buried in the John Isham Farris Burying Ground, on a hill on their old farm in Knox County, Kentucky.

"Children of John Isham & Sarah Louise (Gatliffe) Farris"

(compare with chart on page 68)

- "1. Elizabeth, b. Sunday, Dec. 29, 1805; mar. John Ross on Sept. 16, 1832 & to Tenn. to live.
- "2. Cornelius ('Neal', 'Uncle Nealy') Gatliffe, b. Tues. Sept. 9, 1806; mar. a Miss ---- Witte; was an attorney-at-law; bur. same Cemetery, Knox Co., Ky." (See pp. 68-70 etc. for his family and descendants)
- "3. Joseph D., b. Thurs. July 7, 1808; d. 1866; mar. Mrs. Mary Jane Doölin Adams" (4 children, listed but not quoted)
- "4. Jane, b. Tues., March 6, 1810; little known of her.
- "5. Minerva Esther ('Hily') b. Thurs. Mch. 26, 1812; mar. 'Jack' (Andrew Jackson) Evans" (6 child., listed, not quoted)
- "6. James Britton, Sr., b. Fri., Mch. 11, 1814; mar. Mary ('Polly') Campbell of Laurel Co., Ky" (3 ch. listed, not quoted)
- "7. Esom, b. Tues. Apr. 16, 1816; mar. & rem. to Stephenson Co., Ill., & to Moberly, Mo., where raised family & died.
- "8. Narcissus ('Sis') b. Wed., May 13, 1818; mar. William Logan" (3 sons & 1 dau., listed but not quoted)
- "9. Sarah Louise, b. Tues. Feb. 1, 1820; mar. Thomas Early; remov. from Knox Co. to Florence twp., Stephenson Co., Ill.
- "10. Samantha Luan, b. Sunday, Mch. 16, 1822; mar. James Britton Gatliffe, son of Cornelius" (3 child.) (see pp. 62 & 68)
- "11. Nancy, b. Sat., Oct. 14, 1826; mar. Thomas Cornelius Gatliffe, Sr." (14 child.) (see pp. 68 & 96)
- "12. Emily, b. Fri., Nov. 21, 1828; d. ae 20" (living 1850, see p. 68)
- "13 & 14. Two children, died in infancy, not named".





## THE GATLIFF FAMILY

Regarding the origins of the FARRIS family, Thomas Dixon Gatliffe writes that they were and are listed among the most notable of the clans of Scotland, along with: Aiken, Burns, Cameron, Duncan, Douglas, Ferguson, Marmion, Stuart, and Woolsey.

Each of these clans has equal rank in Scotland and in Scottish history. All were and are required to wear the dress of their clan to all formal occasions and all celebrations within the confines of Scotland. This dress is a plaid skirt, extending to a point bisecting the kneecap of the wearer.

Originally these plaids were adopted by mutual agreement of the clan or clans concerned. Later the ruler of Scotland awarded a cloth for the most distinguished clans and those above were awarded them by a ruler of Scotland. No individual of any clan has a right to change the plaid cloth in any manner and if they did, some of them suffered a severe penalty.

The word FARRIS defined: In the Pict language it means "carrier", one who carries. In the Scot language, it means "ferry-man".

Coat-of-Arms: Farris family - consists of a pear shaped shield upon which is superimposed a chain of hills or mountains and at their foot-hills is planted the Cross of Salem, or Pontifical Cross. In the rear, and to the left, facing the cross and above the upper cross-arm, are two lions crouching with their feet extended toward the left (facing the cross) - one above the other and near the intersection of the upper arm of the cross; at the lower part of the cross, at the intersection of the lower arm with the shaft of the cross, is the letter "F" in an old English letter.

The two lions are symbolic of the two people who inhabited Scotland prior to the invasion of that country - the Picts and the Scots.

When speaking of these people as a whole we usually say: "They are Scotch" - a statement only partly correct; but if we say he is either a Pict or a Scot - that is correct, for the Scotch are either Picts or Scots - two different and distinct people.

The End





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